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ABSTRACT

This factbook presents statistics and examines trends for nine indicators of children's well-being in Georgia. The indicators are: (1) number and percent of low birthweight infants; (2) infant death rate; (3) death rate of children ages 1 to 14 years; (4) violent death rate of teenagers aged 15 to 19 years; (5) rate of child abuse and neglect; (6) numbers of juveniles committed to state custody; (7) birthrates to teenagers aged 15 to 19 years; (8) high school dropout rates for teenagers 16 and older; and (9) child poverty rate. The principal finding of this analysis is that thousands of Georgia children are jeopardized by poor health, early death risk, and lack of adequate support for their families, with African-American children faring significantly worse than white children. National and international comparison and national goals are included to help establish reasonable standards for action. The report is divided into four sections: (1) "Who are Georgia's Children?" providing demographic information for 1980 and 1990 statewide and by county; (2) "How are Georgia's Children Faring?" providing statewide and county information on the nine well-being indicators; (3) "Who are Georgia's Families?" including information on the diverse family settings in Georgia, family income, and maternal employment; and (4) "Appendices," including a glossary and descriptions of methodology and sources. (KDFB)

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GEORGIA KIDS COUNT FACTBOOK

Georgia kids count

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MAP OF GEORGIA'S COUNTIES

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Source: THE ATLAS OF GEORGIA (1986)
The Institute of Community and Area Development, University of Georgia.

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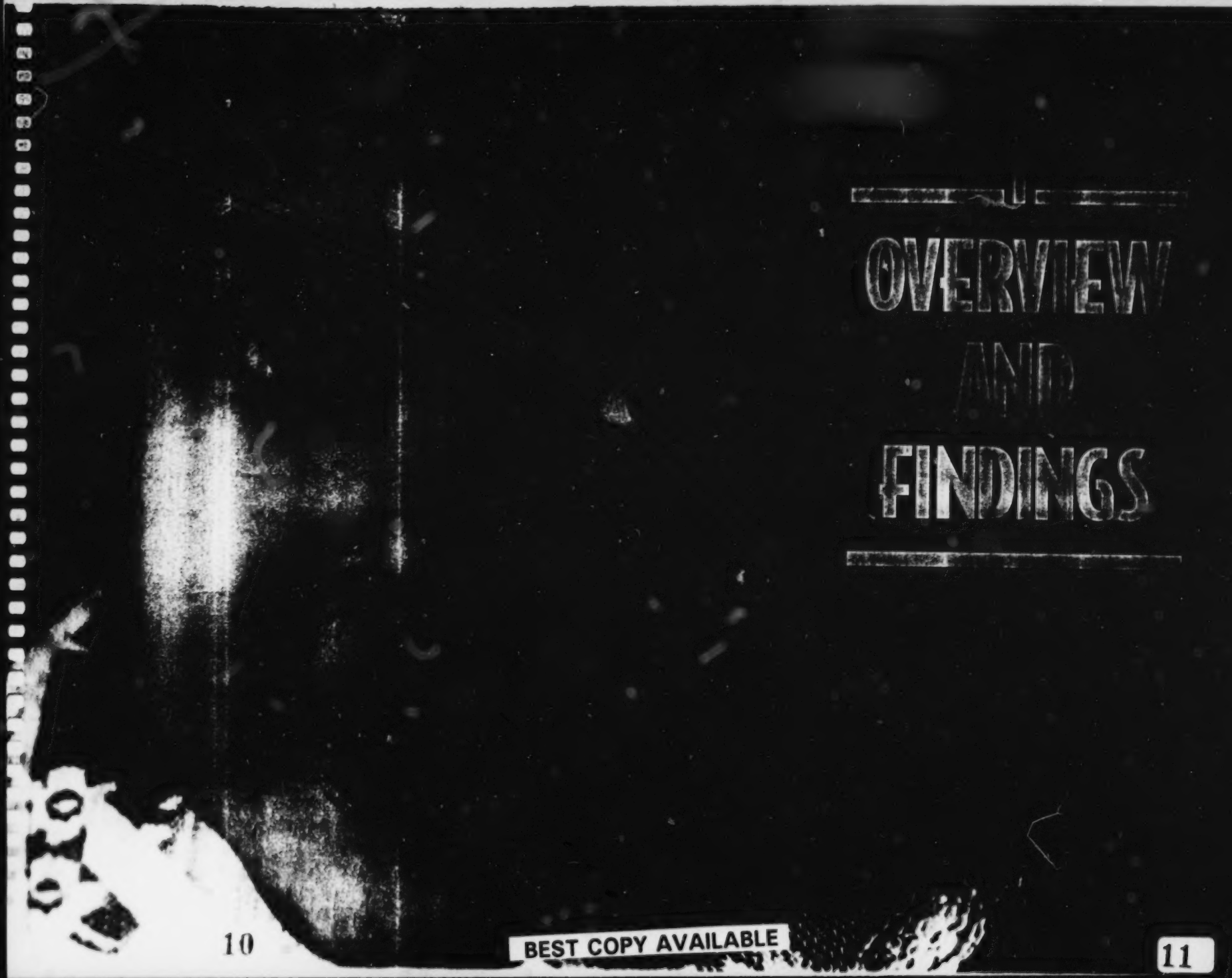

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OVERVIEW AND FINDINGS

Children are the key to a dynamic present and a productive future for Georgia. Their well-being and the quality of their lives today will determine whether they can be healthy, successful and informed citizens tomorrow. This is why all Georgians must understand how children in the state are faring.

Many of Georgia's children are healthy and happy, an accomplishment we can celebrate. But we must also acknowledge that far too many of Georgia's children are fighting odds stacked high against a fulfilling future. By arming ourselves with knowledge about Georgia's children, we can confidently take steps to ensure they all have the opportunity to realize their aspirations.

The **Georgia KIDS COUNT Factbook 1992** is the state's first independent, county-by-county assessment of how all its children are doing. The **Factbook** paints a picture of who Georgia's children are. It looks at whether they're healthy when they're born, and whether they stay healthy as children and as teenagers. The **Factbook** examines whether Georgia's children live in poverty, whether they are safe from abuse and neglect, are able to graduate from high school, to postpone childbearing until adulthood and to avoid involvement with the juvenile justice system. The **Georgia KIDS COUNT Factbook** also examines Georgia's families — the primary environment in which children grow up, are nurtured and learn values.

The principal findings of the **Georgia KIDS COUNT Factbook 1992** are that thousands of children in this state are jeopardized by poor health, the risk of early death, and a lack of adequate support for their families. The **Factbook** also finds that Georgia's African-American children fare significantly worse than its white children. Despite economic growth in Georgia during the 1980's, more than 300,000 of the state's children lived in poverty, compromising their opportunities for a safe and healthy development. While there has been progress in some areas — fewer teens dropping out of high school, a lower rate of death for infants and children — Georgia continues to rank among the worst states in the country when it comes to the overall well-being of children. The data also suggest that Georgia has failed its teenagers in several areas — more and more youth are committed to juvenile custody each year, are having children before they reach their 18th birthday, or are dying violently.

The findings in the **Georgia KIDS COUNT Factbook 1992** are the legacy of many years in which children were not a priority in Georgia. To move the state up from the bottom of the national rankings Georgians must come together to develop strategies and plans that give top priority to children and their families. By linking data on

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HOW DID GEORGIA'S CHILDREN FARE DURING THE 1980'S*?

KIDS COUNT BENCHMARK	GEORGIA TREND	COUNTY TRENDS
Low Birthweight Infants	1% Increase	58% Increase
Infant Deaths	8% Decline	65% Decline
Child Deaths	2% Decline	54% Decline
Teen Violent Deaths	11% Increase	59% Increase
Juveniles Committed to State Custody	36% Increase	66% Increase
Births to Teens Under age 18	11% Increase	59% Increase
High School Dropouts	20% Decline	79% Decline
Children in Poverty	5% Decline	55% Decline

*Abused and Neglected Children is also a KIDS COUNT benchmark. Since trend data are not available, it is not included in this table.

how children are doing with the best available evidence about what works to improve the status of children, we hope Georgia KIDS COUNT will help shape effective policies that make sure every child's fundamental needs are met, and that each child in Georgia has an equal chance to live a full and successful life.

While the problems are complex, research over the past two decades has offered some very promising solutions. We know that prevention strategies, early intervention and enhanced community and parental involvement are keys to improving the well-being of children.

The most effective, long-term strategy may be to invest in children early-on. Studies have shown that focusing on early health care, education and parent support systems has a dramatic impact on the health and development of children. Through families and communities we must also offer guidance and support to children struggling through their teen years.

Finally, successful policies aimed at improving child well-being must recognize that children live in families. All families have high hopes for their children's future. Parents need employment opportunities and sufficient income to raise their children as well as support to balance work and child-rearing responsibilities.

The costs of maintaining the status quo are high, and they are

borne by all Georgians. Addressing problems after the fact is often unsuccessful and rarely cost-effective. Neonatal intensive care services for babies born sick or too small are far more expensive than quality, comprehensive prenatal care. Costly remedial education services are being provided for children whose intellectual, emotional and physical disabilities may have been preventable. Millions of dollars are used to support teenagers who have children while only a small portion of this money is used to help teens delay childbearing. Public funds also support children whose parents did not have the benefit of the education and training they needed to find productive work. Businesses spend valuable time and money re-educating young adults who did not enter the workforce adequately prepared. Millions of dollars are spent each year on youth detention facilities and prisons.

More difficult to quantify, but just as important, are the indirect costs of our failure to adequately meet the needs of our children. Many children in Georgia are missing opportunities to realize their personal potential, to be the future leaders of their communities.

While statewide initiatives will be essential to make true progress in Georgia, individual county and community efforts must be the foundation of change. Children are facing problems throughout the state of Georgia. The county-by-county information in the **Georgia**

WHAT IS THE GEORGIA KIDS COUNT FACTBOOK 1992?

- The most up-to-date and complete county-by-county data on children available in the state.
- An in-depth look at 9 indicators of child well-being.
- Information on the changing status of children in Georgia during the 1980's — where we've made progress and where we've fallen behind.
- The policy framework needed to interpret the data and to begin the task of shaping effective responses.
- Background information on population, families, and economic changes in the state, to put the problems of children in context.

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HOW THE GEORGIA KIDS COUNT FACTBOOK IS ORGANIZED

The **Factbook** is divided into four sections:

Who are Georgia's Children? Demographic information describing changes in Georgia's child population — who the children are and where they live.

How are Georgia's Children Faring? An in-depth look at 9 benchmarks of child well-being.

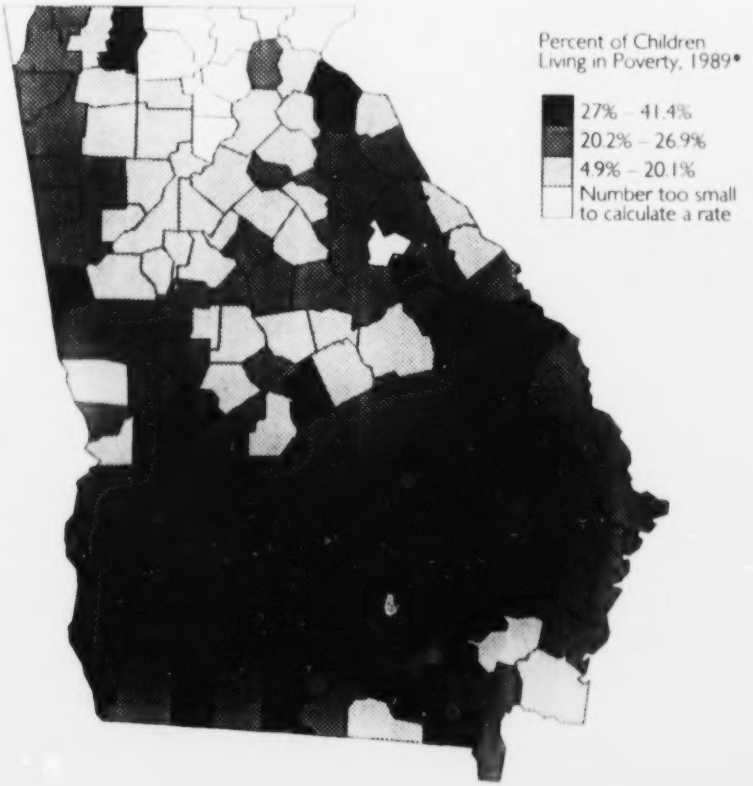
Who are Georgia's Families? Situates children in the increasingly diverse family settings found throughout Georgia.

Appendices: Includes glossary of terms, description of methodology and sources.

The **Georgia KIDS COUNT Factbook** uses the most recent, reliable information available. Whenever possible, data are presented for the whole population and again for whites and African-Americans separately. While their numbers are growing, Hispanic-origin and Asian-American children were too few during the 1980's to include as distinct population groups in the county tables.

KIDS COUNT Factbook will help professionals serving children and youth, business leaders, decision-makers, advocates, educators and parents understand how children in their own communities are doing. Often, statewide information hides or misrepresents the particular needs or achievements of local communities. We urge community members to look behind the numbers and help interpret why some areas of the state perform well and others poorly. An understanding of how similar counties compare with one another on the status of children can inform strategies for change. The **Factbook** includes national and selected international comparisons and national goals to help establish reasonable standards.

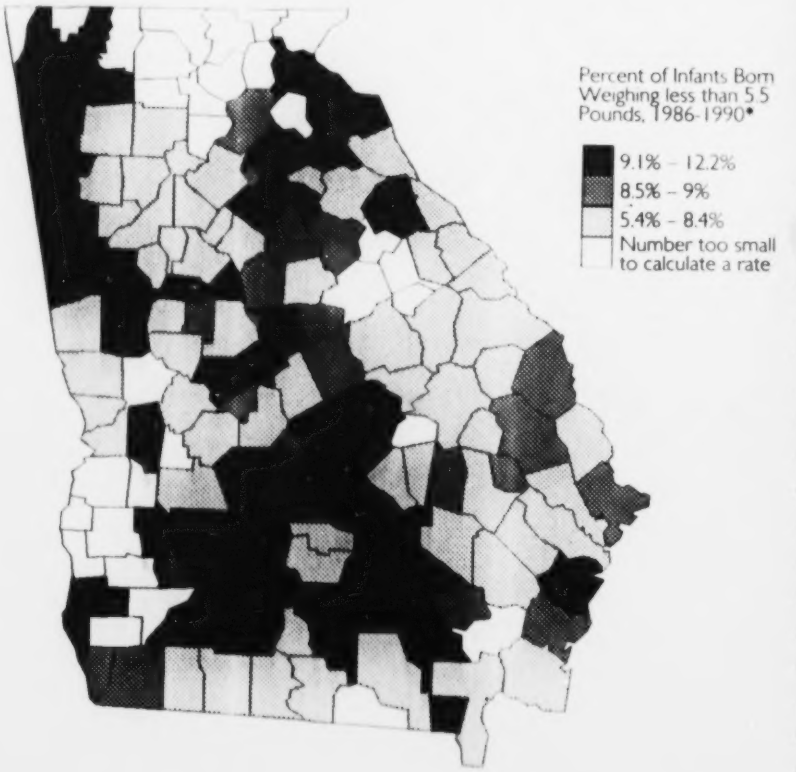
CHILDREN IN POVERTY



WHAT THE MAP TELLS US

- 56 counties, home to 21% of Georgia's children, have a **very high** rate of child poverty (from 27% to 41.4%).
- 55 counties, home to 42% of Georgia's children, have a **high** rate of child poverty (from 20.2% to 26.9%).
- 38 counties, home to 35% of Georgia's children, have a child poverty rate at or **below the Georgia average** of 20.1%.

LOW BIRTHWEIGHT INFANTS



WHAT THE MAP TELLS US

- 51 counties, home to 23% of Georgia's children, have a **very high** rate of low birthweight infants (from 9.1% to 12.2%).
- 21 counties, home to 18% of Georgia's children, have a **high** rate of low birthweight infants (from 8.5% to 9%).
- 56 counties, home to 56% of Georgia's children have a rate of low birthweight infants at or **below the Georgia average** of 8.4%.

*Data presented in the maps are adjusted for race

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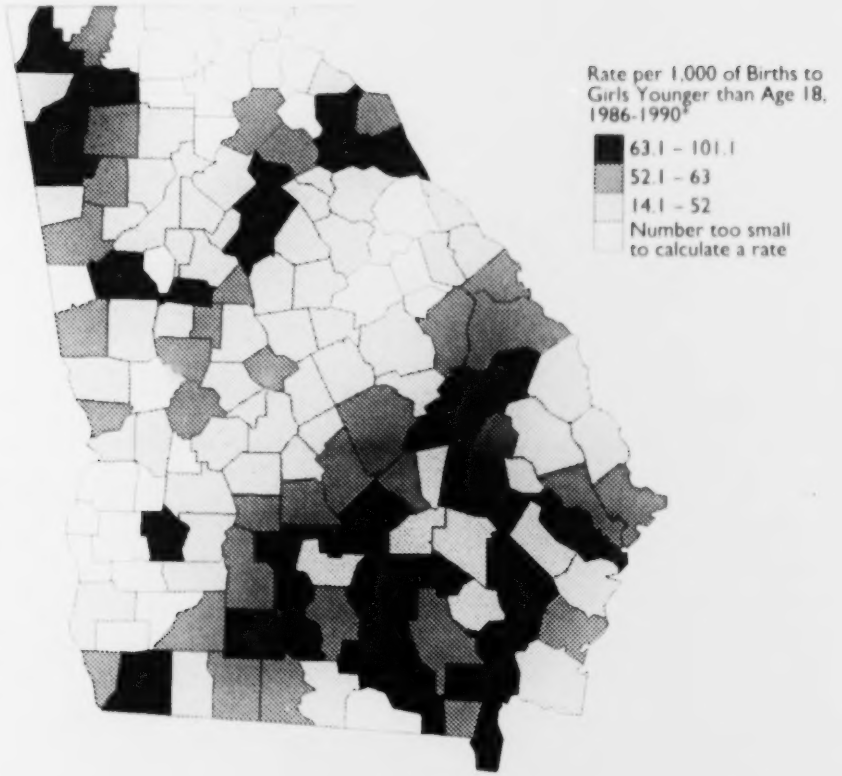
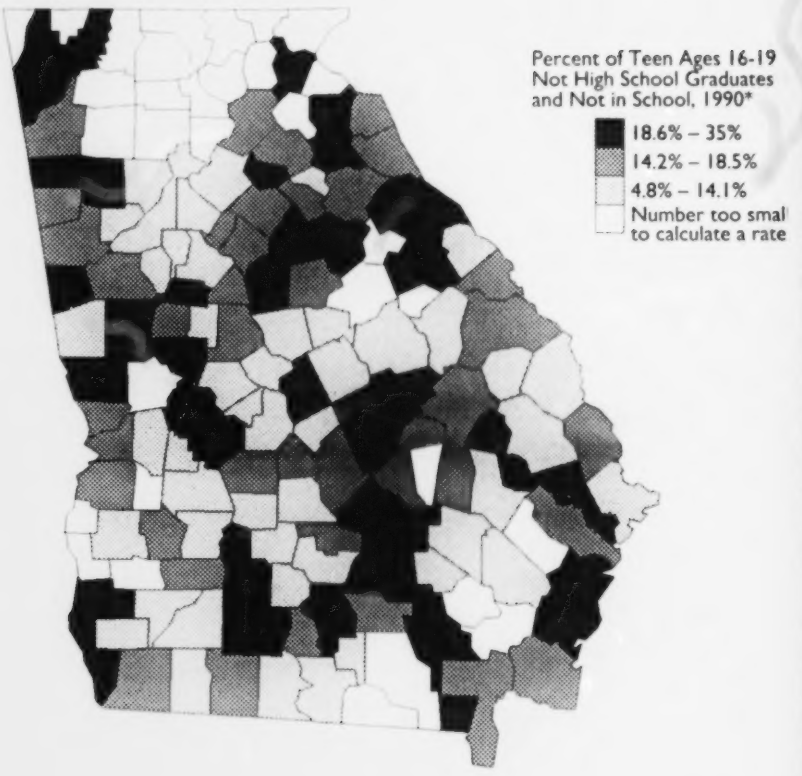
BIRTH TO TEENS



WHAT THE MAP TELLS US

- 34 counties, home to 18% of Georgia's children, have a **very high** rate of births to teens (from 63.1 to 101.1 per 1,000).
- 33 counties, home to 31% of Georgia's children, have a **high** rate of births to teens (from 52.1 to 63 per 1,000).
- 59 counties, home to 46% of Georgia's children, have a rate of teen births at or **below the Georgia average** of 51.3 per 1,000.

HIGH SCHOOL DROPOUTS


Percent of Teen Ages 16-19 Not High School Graduates and Not in School, 1990*
18.6% – 35%
14.2% – 18.5%
4.8% – 14.1%
Number too small to calculate a rate

WHAT THE MAP TELLS US

- 40 counties, home to 21% of Georgia's children, have a **very high** rate of high school dropouts (from 18.6% to 35%).
- 40 counties, home to 25% of Georgia's children, have a **high** rate of high school dropouts (from 14.2% to 18.5%).
- 47 counties, home to 43% of Georgia's children, have a high school dropout rate **below 14.1%.**(Georgia average = 14.3%).

WHAT WE DON'T KNOW

Up-to-date, local information about the well-being of children and families in Georgia is vital to assessing the progress of the state and to designing effective responses to problems. Yet there are systemic flaws in the way Georgia currently gathers its data on children:

- Key child-serving agencies in the state such as the Department of Education, the Division of Family and Children's Services and the Division of Public Health have each grouped counties differently so that their service areas are not comparable.
- Children are often involved with more than one service system at a time (they may have a child protection worker as well as a probation officer), but there is no single information database connecting these service systems.

There are also critical gaps in the information that is available on children and families.

- Health insurance: 20% of Georgia's children are without health insurance, but there is no county-by-county information on this important determinant of children's health.
- Hunger and Homelessness: there is no county-by-county information on whether children have food to eat or a home in which to live.
- Substance Abuse: despite the growing number of children using alcohol and drugs, there is no accurate county-by-county information on substance abuse.

NEXT STEPS

The **Georgia KIDS COUNT Factbook 1992** provides a picture of today. As an on-going project of Georgians for Children, Georgia KIDS COUNT will continue to assemble and publish the best available data and updated information on children and families each year. Georgia KIDS COUNT welcomes suggestions and comments from readers to ensure the high quality of our publications.

We hope the state and county information contained in this year's **Georgia KIDS COUNT Factbook** will serve as a baseline against which to measure progress during the 1990's. This will be a decisive decade for Georgia's children and families.To successfully make the transition into the 21st century, Georgia must ensure that all children are given the opportunity to realize their potential. Georgia must challenge itself to accomplish this goal — it won't happen on its own. Concerted efforts at the state and local levels are necessary to lay the foundation of success. Most importantly, all Georgians must commit themselves to the fact that our children are our future.

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WHO ARE
GEORGIA'S
CHILDREN?

CHILD POPULATION

Georgia is home to nearly 2 million children under the age of 18. Although the child population increased 5% in the 1980's, the total population in Georgia increased 18% during this period. As a result, Georgia's 1,727,303 children now comprise a smaller percentage (27%) of the state population than they did a decade ago (30%).

Two-thirds of Georgia's children live in the 38 counties that make up the state's eight metropolitan areas. Forty-two percent of the state's children live in the Atlanta metropolitan area. Thirty-six percent of the children in Georgia live in rural areas of the state.

Georgia's child population has become more diverse. About one-third of all children in Georgia in the 1980's were African-American. Most of these children lived in two clusters of counties — in the east central and southwest areas of the state. In these areas, they accounted for 65% of the child population. By contrast, African-Americans made up less than 1% of the children in 10 counties in north Georgia.

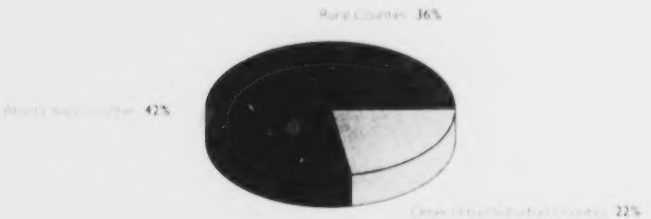
Children of Hispanic origin (considered an ethnic, not racial group) are the second largest minority group. Their numbers increased 46% during the 1980's, nearing 2% of the state's child population by 1990. The number of Asian-American children in Georgia (including children from the Pacific Islands) tripled during the 1980's, making them the third largest minority group.

GEORGIA'S CHILD POPULATION, BY RACE AND ORIGIN, 1990*

* Hispanics can be of any race.

- Georgia's **1,727,303** children account for **27%** of the state's population.
- **36%** of Georgia's children live in rural areas of the state.

WHERE GEORGIA'S CHILDREN LIVE, 1990



- **34%** of Georgia's children are African-American.
- In 1980, non-African-American minority children accounted for **2.3%** of the child population. By 1990 they were **4.2%** of the population.

The majority of Georgia's Asian-American and Hispanic-origin children live in the metropolitan areas of the state. Over two-thirds of the Asian-American children live in the 18-county Atlanta metropolitan area, with 64% living in Clayton, Cobb, Dekalb, Fulton and Gwinnett Counties. Close to 50% of the state's Hispanic-origin children live in the Atlanta area.

In addition to the three primary minority groups, in 1990 there were over 16,000 children in Georgia from other racial backgrounds. These were mostly "Native Americans" which included American Indian, Eskimo and Aleut children.

The changes in Georgia's child population during the 1980's have implications for the state's future. While the number of minority children not African-American in Georgia is not great (approximately 4% of all children), their steadily increasing numbers challenge public service delivery systems to develop multi-lingual, culturally sensitive programs.

The indicators of child well-being in the **Factbook** paint a picture of life in Georgia for children. Some of these children face significant obstacles to health and success. As children become a smaller proportion of Georgia's population, each child becomes an even more precious resource for the future.

CHILD POPULATION *Number of Children and Children as Percent of Total Population, Georgia, 1980 and 1990*

COUNTY	1980 NUM	1980 %	1990 NUM	1990 %
APPLING	5,374	34.5	4,584	29.1
ATKINSON	2,109	34.3	1,862	30.0
BACON	3,175	33.9	2,858	29.9
BAKER	1,282	33.7	1,080	29.9
BALDWIN	9,703	28.0	9,158	23.2
BANKS	2,591	29.8	2,737	26.6
BARROW	6,639	31.1	8,314	28.0
BARTOW	12,945	31.8	15,376	27.5
BEN HILL	4,925	30.8	4,982	30.7
BERRIEN	4,186	31.0	3,909	27.6
BIBB	44,049	29.3	39,863	26.6
BLECKLEY	3,048	28.3	2,749	26.4
BRANTLEY	3,026	34.8	3,365	30.4
BROOKS	5,152	33.8	4,592	29.8
BRYAN	3,566	35.0	5,004	32.4
BULLOCH	9,876	27.6	9,837	22.8
BURKE	6,811	35.2	6,829	33.2
BUTTS	4,079	29.8	3,947	25.8
CALHOUN	1,885	33.0	1,456	29.0
CAMDEN	4,454	33.3	9,150	30.3
CANDLER	2,248	29.9	2,104	27.2
CARROLL	16,937	30.1	19,141	26.8
CATOOSA	11,443	30.9	11,023	26.0
CHARLTON	2,665	36.3	2,641	31.1
CHATHAM	60,017	29.7	57,286	26.4
CHATTAHOOCHEE	5,741	26.4	4,730	27.9
CHATTOOGA	6,410	29.3	5,694	25.6
CHEROKEE	16,817	32.5	25,343	28.1
CLARKE	16,102	21.6	17,552	20.0
CLAY	1,112	31.3	983	29.2
CLAYTON	49,268	32.8	50,855	27.9
CLINCH	2,330	35.0	1,844	29.9
COBB	86,685	29.1	113,244	25.3
COFFEE	8,802	32.7	8,854	29.9
COLQUITT	11,322	32.0	10,377	28.3
COLUMBIA	13,534	33.7	20,144	30.5
COOK	4,513	33.5	3,861	28.7
COWETA	12,338	31.4	15,351	28.5
CRAWFORD	2,580	33.6	2,541	28.3
CRISP	6,415	32.9	5,995	30.0
DADE	3,822	31.0	3,422	26.0
DAWSON	1,434	30.0	2,615	27.7
DECATUR	8,520	33.4	7,660	29.8
DEKALB	134,638	27.9	129,553	23.7
DODGE	5,374	31.7	4,560	25.9
DOOLY	3,700	34.2	2,990	30.2
DOUGHERTY	34,146	33.9	29,317	30.4
DOUGLAS	18,873	34.6	20,149	28.3
EARLY	4,589	34.9	3,564	30.1
ECHOLS	796	34.7	697	29.9
EFFINGHAM	6,265	34.2	7,975	31.0
ELBERT	5,554	29.6	5,088	26.9
EMANUEL	6,770	32.6	6,245	30.4
EVANS	2,772	32.9	2,558	29.1
FANNIN	3,936	26.7	3,707	23.2
FAYETTE	9,712	33.4	18,227	29.2
FLOYD	22,324	28.0	19,469	24.0
FORSYTH	8,834	31.6	11,373	25.8
FRANKLIN	4,265	28.1	3,953	23.7
FULTON	159,162	27.0	157,185	24.2
GILMER	3,153	28.4	3,364	25.2
GLASCOCK	646	27.1	555	23.5
GLYNN	16,238	29.5	16,243	26.0
GORDON	9,487	31.5	9,498	27.1
GRADY	6,482	32.7	5,726	28.2
GREENE	3,688	32.4	3,610	30.6
GWINNETT	53,977	32.3	98,714	28.0
HABERSHAM	6,780	27.1	6,534	23.7
HALL	22,383	29.6	24,459	25.6
HANCOCK	3,365	35.5	2,793	31.4
HARALSON	5,522	30.0	5,822	26.5
HARRIS	4,491	29.0	4,500	25.3
HART	5,666	30.5	4,891	24.8
HEARD	2,027	31.1	2,449	28.4
HENRY	11,317	31.2	16,216	27.6
HOUSTON	25,056	32.3	25,182	28.2
IRWIN	2,900	32.3	2,482	28.7
JACKSON	7,662	30.2	7,951	26.5
JASPER	2,324	30.8	2,385	28.2
JEFF DAVIS	3,794	33.1	3,377	28.1
JEFFERSON	6,166	33.5	5,248	30.1
JENKINS	2,827	32.0	2,435	29.5
JOHNSON	2,713	31.3	2,419	29.3
JONES	5,324	32.1	5,788	27.9
LAMAR	3,732	30.6	3,444	26.4
LANIER	1,945	34.4	1,616	29.2
LAURENS	11,519	31.1	11,258	28.2
LEE	4,027	34.5	5,216	32.1
LIBERTY	11,269	30.0	16,043	30.4
LINCOLN	2,076	30.9	1,988	26.7
LONG	1,503	33.2	1,880	30.3
LOWNDES	21,196	31.2	21,241	28.0
LUMPKIN	2,919	27.1	3,548	24.3
MACON	4,705	33.6	4,142	31.6
MADISON	5,515	31.1	5,616	26.7
MARION	1,795	33.9	1,598	28.6
MCDUFFIE	5,932	32.0	5,911	29.4
MCINTOSH	2,727	33.9	2,461	28.1
MERIWETHER	6,933	32.7	6,540	29.2
MILLER	2,263	32.2	1,730	27.5
MITCHELL	7,530	35.7	6,428	31.7
MONROE	4,291	29.4	4,626	27.0
MONTGOMERY	2,059	29.4	1,862	26.0
MORGAN	3,835	33.1	3,562	27.6
MURRAY	6,590	33.5	7,418	28.4
MUSCOGEE	50,171	29.5	48,441	27.0
NEWTON	11,179	32.1	11,676	27.9
OCONEE	3,822	30.8	5,058	28.7
OGLETHORPE	2,844	31.9	2,553	26.1
PAULDING	8,521	32.6	12,311	29.1
PEACH	6,081	31.8	5,765	27.2
PICKENS	3,324	28.5	3,616	25.1
PIERCE	3,950	33.2	3,753	28.2
PIKE	2,803	31.4	2,794	27.3
POLK	9,546	29.5	8,940	26.4
PULASKI	2,781	31.1	2,184	26.9
PUTNAM	3,112	30.2	3,638	25.7
QUITMAN	757	32.1	570	25.8
RABUN	2,761	26.4	2,558	22.0
RANDOLPH	2,989	31.1	2,457	29.4
RICHMOND	52,080	28	51,473	27.1
ROCKDALE	12,205	33.2	15,327	28.3
SCHLEY	1,212	35.1	1,016	28.3
SCREVEN	4,372	31.1	4,053	29.3
SEMINOLE	2,877	31.8	2,365	26.2
SPALDING	15,102	31.5	15,310	28.1
STEPHENS	6,153	26.1	5,608	24.1
STEWART	1,961	33.3	1,545	27.3
SUMTER	9,191	31.3	8,835	29.2
TALBOT	2,065	31.6	1,767	27.1
TALIAFERRO	578	28.4	530	27.7
TATTNALL	5,116	28.2	4,283	24.2
TAYLOR	2,478	31.4	2,136	28.0
TELFAIR	3,522	30.8	3,045	27.7
TERRELL	4,073	33.9	3,164	29.7
THOMAS	12,102	31.8	11,159	28.6
TIFT	10,383	31.6	10,058	28.7
TOOMBS	7,400	32.8	7,096	29.5
TOWNS	1,256	22.3	1,976	17.4
TREUTLEN	3,998	32.8	3,703	28.4
TROUP	14,743	29.5	15,506	27.9
TURNER	3,268	34.4	2,720	31.3
TWIGGS	3,188	34.1	2,997	30.6
UNION	2,624	27.3	2,673	22.3
UPSON	7,352	28.3	6,679	25.4
WALKER	16,732	29.6	15,023	25.8
WALTON	10,289	33.0	10,732	27.8
WARE	11,625	31.3	9,500	26.8
WARREN	2,121	32.2	1,717	28.2
WASHINGTON	6,130	32.5	5,633	29.5
WAYNE	6,607	31.8	6,495	29.1
WEBSTER	769	32.8	625	27.6
WHEELER	1,709	33.2	1,408	28.7
WHITE	2,769	27.4	2,991	23.0
WHITFIELD	20,496	31.2	18,935	26.1
WILCOX	2,327	30.3	1,986	28.3
WILKES	3,175	29.0	2,808	26.5
WILKINSON	3,446	33.2	3,009	29.4
WORTH	6,006	33.2	5,990	30.3
GA TOTALS	**1,646,130**	**30.1**	**1,727,303**	**26.7**

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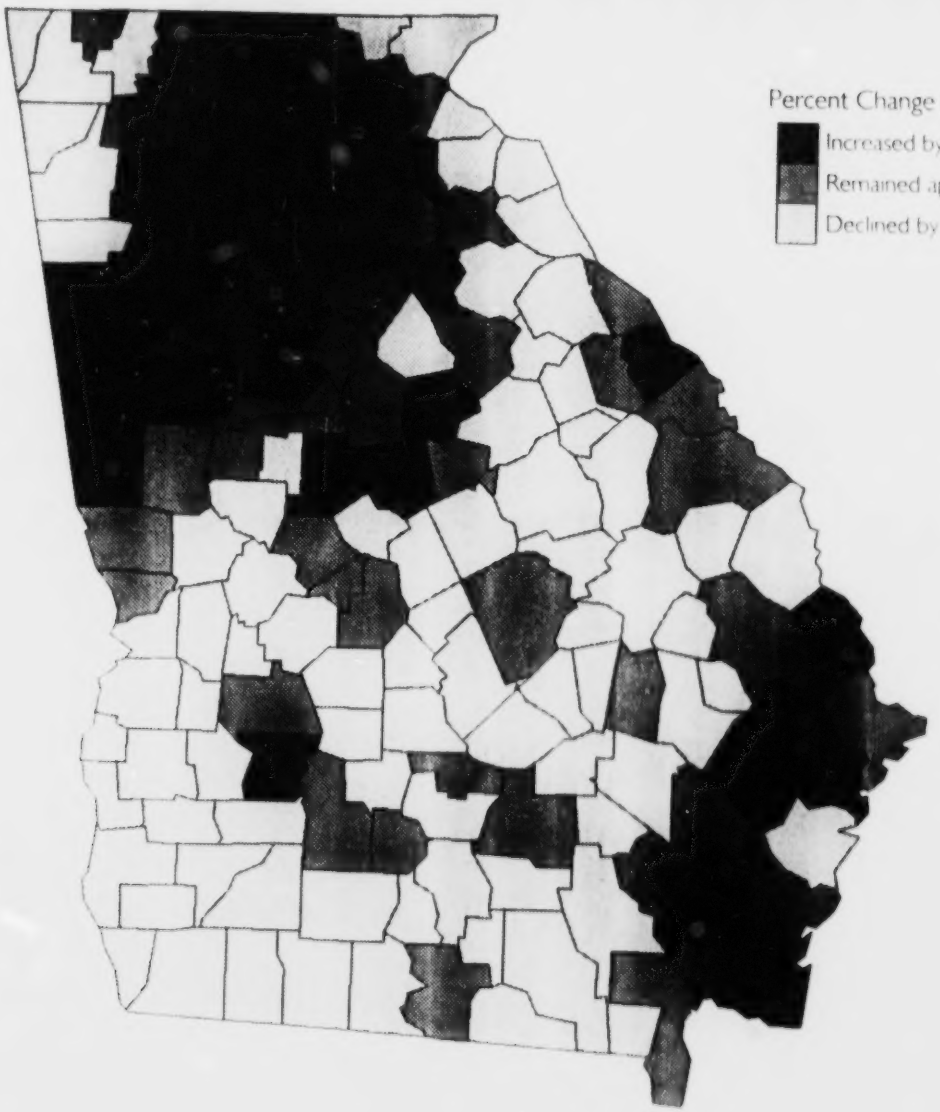
CHILD POPULATION GROWTH



Percent Change in county child population, 1980 – 1990

- Increased by more than 6%
- Remained approximately the same.
- Declined by more than 6%

WHAT THE MAP TELLS US

- 34 counties, home to 32% of Georgia's children, had an increasing child population.
- 46 counties, home to 47% of Georgia's children, remained approximately the same.
- 79 counties, home to 22% of Georgia's children, had a declining child population.

CHILD POPULATION *Number and Percent of Children by Race or Origin, Georgia, 1980 and 1990*

	WHITE				AFRICAN-AMERICAN				HISPANIC-ORIGIN*				ASIAN-AMERICAN				OTHER RACES			
	1980		1990		1980		1990		1980		1990		1980		1990		1980		1990	
COUNTY	NUM	%	NUM	%	NUM	%	NUM	%	NUM	%	NUM	%	NUM	%	NUM	%	NUM	%	NUM	%
APPLING	1945	73.4	3235	70.6	1411	26.3	1908	28.5	47	0.9	90	1.1	8	0.1	13	0.3	10	0.2	28	0.6
ATKINSON	1385	65.7	1211	65.0	721	34.2	610	32.8	26	1.2	55	3.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	3	0.1	41	2.2
BACON	2504	78.9	2193	76.7	664	20.9	647	22.6	15	0.5	27	0.9	0	0.0	3	0.1	7	0.2	15	0.5
BAKER	528	41.2	421	39.0	749	58.4	658	60.9	21	1.6	3	0.3	0	0.0	1	0.1	5	0.4	0	0.0
BALDWIN	5083	52.4	4791	47.9	4572	47.1	4687	51.2	132	1.4	95	0.5	18	0.2	72	0.8	80	0.3	8	0.1
BANKS	2416	91.2	2605	95.2	170	6.6	106	3.9	9	0.3	21	0.8	0	0.0	13	0.5	5	0.2	13	0.5
BARROW	6405	81.4	7055	84.9	1226	18.5	1112	13.4	55	0.8	85	1.0	4	0.1	86	1.0	4	0.1	61	0.7
BARTOW	13199	86.5	13720	89.2	1701	13.1	1527	9.9	68	0.5	172	1.1	12	0.1	34	0.2	11	0.3	95	0.6
BEN HILL	3108	63.1	2953	59.1	1809	36.7	2009	40.1	31	0.7	31	0.6	0	0.0	11	0.2	8	0.2	9	0.2
BERRIEN	3414	83.9	3237	82.8	652	15.6	639	16.3	32	0.8	87	2.2	5	0.1	3	0.1	15	0.4	10	0.8
BIBB	71921	52.0	78311	47.0	20916	47.5	20784	52.1	359	0.8	254	0.6	131	0.1	244	0.6	81	0.2	104	0.3
BLECKLEY	3122	69.6	3135	68.2	893	29.3	836	30.4	33	1.1	12	0.4	17	0.6	30	1.1	16	0.5	8	0.3
BRANTLEY	2791	92.3	3127	92.9	221	7.3	217	6.4	18	0.6	11	0.3	0	0.0	3	0.1	12	0.4	18	0.5
BROOKS	2213	43.0	2093	45.6	2928	56.8	2468	53.7	78	1.5	61	1.3	6	0.1	11	0.2	5	0.1	20	0.4
BRYAN	1637	75.9	4116	82.1	509	25.5	847	16.9	45	1.3	38	0.8	0	0.0	28	0.6	20	0.6	13	0.3
BULLOCH	6064	61.4	6049	61.4	3764	38.1	3701	37.6	115	1.2	80	0.8	21	0.2	42	0.4	27	0.3	51	0.5
BURKE	2582	47.6	2611	38.2	4217	61.9	4204	61.6	108	1.6	16	0.2	11	0.2	7	0.1	1	0.0	7	0.1
BUTTS	2118	51.9	2361	59.8	1948	47.8	1552	39.3	71	1.7	37	0.9	0	0.0	23	0.6	13	0.3	11	0.3
CALHOUN	637	31.8	438	30.1	1239	65.7	1013	69.6	26	1.4	4	0.3	0	0.0	0	0.0	9	0.5	5	0.3
CAMDEN	2796	62.7	6863	75.0	1635	36.7	2016	22.0	50	1.1	214	2.3	15	0.3	152	1.7	13	0.3	119	1.3
CANDLER	1718	58.6	1230	58.5	929	41.3	842	40.0	32	1.4	57	2.7	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	0.0	32	1.5
CARROLL	13210	78.0	15350	80.2	3662	21.6	3629	19.0	106	0.6	226	1.2	28	0.2	66	0.3	37	0.2	96	0.5
CATOOSA	11286	98.6	10844	98.4	98	0.9	99	0.9	87	0.8	72	0.7	12	0.1	45	0.4	47	0.4	35	0.3
CHARLTON	1690	63.4	1756	66.5	965	36.2	873	33.1	17	0.6	17	0.6	0	0.0	2	0.1	10	0.4	10	0.4
CHATHAM	111417	52.4	98738	50.2	97820	46.4	97392	47.8	716	1.2	930	1.6	418	0.7	716	1.2	362	0.6	440	0.8
CHATTAHOOCHEE	3688	64.2	2549	53.9	1642	28.6	1665	35.2	371	6.5	627	13.3	108	1.9	161	3.4	303	5.3	355	7.5
CHATTOOGA	5672	88.5	5860	88.9	717	11.2	604	10.6	50	0.8	20	0.4	4	0.1	9	0.2	17	0.3	21	0.4
CHEROKEE	16330	97.1	23624	97.2	398	2.4	488	1.9	129	0.8	354	1.4	20	0.1	91	0.4	69	0.4	140	0.6
CLARKE	9741	60.5	9360	53.1	6079	37.8	7640	43.5	272	1.7	338	1.9	147	0.9	414	2.4	135	0.8	138	0.8
CLAY	316	28.3	269	27.4	790	71.0	713	72.5	5	0.4	3	0.3	0	0.0	0	0.0	6	0.5	1	0.1
CLAYTON	44926	91.2	33910	66.7	3633	7.4	14614	28.7	647	1.3	1231	2.4	314	0.6	1749	3.4	375	0.8	582	1.1
CLINCH	1475	63.3	1390	64.5	840	36.1	644	34.9	26	1.1	12	0.7	0	0.0	2	0.1	15	0.6	8	0.4
COBB	81180	91.7	96801	85.0	4344	5.2	13420	11.9	976	1.1	2839	2.5	589	0.7	2476	2.2	371	0.4	1047	0.9
COFFEE	5903	67.2	5872	66.3	2862	32.5	2825	31.9	90	1.0	174	2.0	8	0.1	38	0.4	19	0.2	119	1.3
COLQUITT	7724	68.2	6719	64.7	3555	31.4	3470	33.4	165	1.5	368	3.5	22	0.2	16	0.2	21	0.2	172	1.7
COLUMBIA	13145	82.3	17424	86.0	2143	15.8	2137	10.6	190	1.4	338	1.7	107	0.8	552	2.7	139	1.0	131	0.7
COOK	7702	59.9	7308	59.8	1801	39.9	1511	39.1	24	0.5	57	1.5	4	0.1	12	0.3	6	0.1	30	0.8
COWETA	18252	76.9	21034	71.9	4054	32.9	4226	27.5	126	1.0	116	0.8	8	0.1	47	0.3	29	0.2	44	0.3
CRAWFORD	1396	54.1	1667	65.6	1171	45.5	853	33.6	34	1.3	33	1.3	0	0.0	2	0.1	11	0.4	19	0.7
CRISP	3185	49.6	2740	45.7	3206	50.0	3235	54.0	70	1.1	25	0.4	13	0.2	7	0.1	11	0.2	13	0.2
DADE	5772	98.7	5781	98.6	28	0.7	23	0.7	35	0.9	19	0.6	15	0.4	5	0.1	7	0.2	13	0.4
DAWSON	1367	98.8	2574	98.4	0	0.0	2	0.1	0	0.0	10	0.4	0	0.0	5	0.2	17	1.2	14	1.3
DECATUR	9118	51.9	7811	50.4	8077	47.9	7694	48.6	76	0.9	109	1.4	12	0.1	12	0.2	13	0.2	61	0.8
DEKALB	82804	61.5	99307	58.5	49289	36.6	73007	56.4	2349	1.7	4079	3.1	1551	1.2	4665	3.6	984	0.7	1934	1.5
DODGE	5447	64.1	5003	65.9	1912	35.6	1527	33.5	59	1.1	33	0.7	9	0.2	13	0.3	6	0.1	17	0.4
DOOLY	3383	57.5	3133	57.9	2302	42.2	1833	61.3	56	1.5	33	1.1	4	0.1	13	0.4	5	0.1	11	0.4
DOUGHERTY	16557	48.0	10982	37.5	17280	50.6	18065	61.6	457	1.3	289	1.0	127	0.4	139	0.5	182	0.5	131	0.4
DOUGLAS	17721	91.9	17974	89.2	1052	5.6	1935	9.6	149	0.8	263	1.3	36	0.2	119	0.6	69	0.3	121	0.6
EARLY	2152	46.9	1537	43.0	2432	53.0	2012	56.5	89	1.9	15	0.4	0	0.0	6	0.1	5	0.1	10	0.3
ECHOLS	581	75.4	565	81.1	194	24.4	113	16.2	10	1.3	12	1.7	0	0.0	0	0.0	18	2.3	19	2.7
EFFINGHAM	4835	77.2	6597	82.3	1407	22.5	1317	16.5	46	0.7	79	1.0	8	0.1	17	0.2	15	0.2	44	0.6
ELBERT	3382	60.9	3139	61.7	2158	38.9	1925	37.8	53	1.0	51	1.0	3	0.1	13	0.3	13	0.2	11	0.2
EMANUEL	3958	58.5	3509	56.2	2807	41.5	2702	43.3	67	1.0	27	0.4	7	0.0	18	0.3	7	0.0	16	0.3
EVANS	1566	56.5	1313	55.2	1188	42.9	1104	43.2	42	1.5	41	1.6	14	0.5	6	0.2	4	0.1	35	1.4

* Hispanics can be of any race

	WHITE				AFRICAN-AMERICAN				HISPANIC-ORIGIN*				ASIAN-AMERICAN				OTHER RACES			
	1980		1990		1980		1990		1980		1990		1980		1990		1980		1990	
COUNTY	NUM	%	NUM	%	NUM	%	NUM	%	NUM	%	NUM	%	NUM	%	NUM	%	NUM	%	NUM	%
FANNIN	1905	99.5	7691	99.6	0	0.0	1	0.0	27	0.7	24	0.6	2	0.1	6	0.2	19	0.5	90	2
FAYETTE	9246	95.2	16628	91.2	417	4.3	1141	6.3	72	0.7	332	1.8	23	0.2	379	2.1	26	0.3	77	0.4
FLOYD	36501	82.9	35553	79.7	7298	16.6	8699	19.0	205	0.9	268	1.4	80	0.4	135	0.7	43	0.2	121	0.6
FORSYTH	8772	99.3	21649	98.9	0	0.0	0	0.0	48	0.5	161	1.4	6	0.1	33	0.3	56	0.6	91	0.8
FRANKLIN	9686	96.5	9370	95.1	268	4.1	364	3.4	35	0.8	25	0.7	5	0.1	8	0.2	6	0.1	11	0.3
FULTON	55510	59.8	54488	53.1	102128	64.2	98765	62.8	2108	1.3	3201	2.0	724	0.5	2241	1.4	940	0.6	1694	1.1
GILMER	10431	99.1	13382	99.1	1	0.0	1	0.1	34	0.3	36	0.3	0	0.0	5	0.1	8	0.3	16	0.5
GLASCOCK	1116	79.9	882	86.8	0	0.0	72	7.0	11	1.7	3	0.5	0	0.0	0	0.0	130	20.1	1	0.2
GLYNN	20761	66.4	60440	69.6	9334	32.8	9361	33.4	196	1.2	188	1.2	98	0.3	84	0.5	75	0.5	88	0.5
GORDON	8319	94.2	8986	94.6	516	5.4	431	4.5	40	0.4	54	0.6	18	0.2	39	0.4	14	0.1	42	0.4
GRADY	13634	59.1	13405	59.5	9386	39.9	9259	39.5	55	0.8	96	1.7	6	0.1	7	0.1	56	0.9	55	1.0
GREENE	11004	55.4	11371	58.0	8371	64.3	8229	61.7	55	1.5	42	1.2	0	0.0	0	0.0	13	0.4	8	0.2
GWINNETT	52038	96.3	89186	90.1	1416	2.6	5267	5.3	544	1.0	2642	2.7	313	0.6	3208	3.2	210	0.4	1053	1.1
HABERSHAM	6435	95.5	8102	93.4	239	3.5	189	2.2	25	0.4	90	1.4	5	0.1	180	2.8	51	0.8	63	1.0
HALL	19628	87.7	20598	84.2	2631	11.8	2710	11.1	210	0.9	1306	5.3	46	0.2	182	0.7	75	0.3	969	4.0
HANCOCK	825	12.6	278	10.0	5707	87.4	2508	89.8	69	2.1	21	0.8	0	0.0	0	0.0	3	0.1	7	0.3
HARALSON	8908	98.0	9318	97.1	118	1.3	168	1.8	29	0.5	35	0.6	0	0.0	16	0.3	16	0.3	20	0.3
HARRIS	2680	97.9	5166	93.4	1779	39.6	1309	29.1	68	1.5	20	0.4	9	0.2	11	0.2	13	0.3	14	0.3
HART	19722	89.2	23462	90.8	1781	10.7	1410	28.8	62	1.1	28	0.6	0	0.0	11	0.2	3	0.1	8	0.2
HEARD	5172	97.6	6032	83.0	444	21.9	199	16.3	35	1.7	32	1.3	0	0.0	9	0.4	11	0.5	9	0.4
HENRY	29418	79.8	54271	86.0	2332	20.6	1773	10.9	94	0.8	165	1.0	29	0.3	105	0.6	38	0.3	67	0.4
HOUSTON	38103	92.3	57603	69.9	6679	26.4	7059	28.0	408	1.6	487	1.9	132	0.5	301	1.2	212	0.8	219	0.9
IRWIN	6514	79.1	7468	59.1	1720	42.1	1086	40.5	32	1.1	20	0.8	0	0.0	4	0.2	6	0.2	4	0.2
JACKSON	23634	87.1	30055	88.7	973	12.7	858	10.3	44	0.6	47	0.6	0	0.0	17	0.2	15	0.2	26	0.3
JASPER	5108	83.1	5490	78.5	1080	16.5	977	14.0	35	1.5	19	0.8	0	0.0	3	0.1	6	0.3	9	0.4
JEFF DAVIS	5106	80.9	6234	81.0	686	18.1	621	18.4	49	1.3	27	0.8	0	0.0	10	0.3	2	0.1	12	0.4
JEFFERSON	5116	54.6	5788	58.1	4255	45.1	3440	45.5	99	1.6	18	0.3	6	0.1	6	0.1	10	0.2	14	0.3
JENKINS	4284	59.0	5169	48.0	2981	41.0	5258	51.3	41	1.5	1	0.0	0	0.0	7	0.3	0	0.0	1	0.0
JOHNSON	3284	58.5	4320	54.1	2325	41.5	3715	45.7	16	1.3	12	0.5	0	0.0	2	0.1	0	0.0	2	0.1
JONES	11496	65.7	14152	71.7	5802	33.8	5609	27.8	40	0.8	27	0.5	7	0.1	13	0.2	19	0.4	14	0.2
LAMAR	10093	68.2	11018	58.6	4619	43.4	7414	41.1	55	1.5	18	0.5	0	0.0	3	0.1	14	0.4	8	0.2
LANIER	3307	68.9	3051	65.2	609	31.1	523	32.4	11	1.1	21	1.3	0	0.0	8	0.5	10	0.5	32	2.0
LAURENS	47518	58.1	46460	57.4	34764	41.4	34744	42.1	122	1.1	49	0.4	29	0.3	36	0.3	8	0.1	18	0.2
LEE	13912	72.8	14227	81.0	1074	26.7	960	18.4	30	0.7	37	0.7	8	0.2	17	0.3	13	0.3	12	0.2
LIBERTY	16578	56.6	27823	48.8	12339	38.5	27231	45.1	171	4.2	1171	7.3	192	1.7	327	2.0	360	3.2	662	4.1
LINCOLN	4978	57.1	7070	51.8	3695	52.7	9112	45.9	29	1.4	22	1.1	0	0.0	2	0.1	3	0.1	4	0.2
LONG	3011	66.6	5140	71.3	1494	32.9	3811	25.6	29	1.9	77	4.1	0	0.0	15	0.8	8	0.5	44	2.3
LOWNDES	32906	80.9	32360	58.2	8060	38.0	8545	40.2	355	1.7	316	1.5	73	0.3	191	0.9	157	0.7	145	0.7
LUMPKIN	7809	96.2	9360	94.7	50	0.7	62	1.7	19	0.7	66	1.9	0	0.0	19	0.5	60	2.1	107	3.0
MACON	6631	54.7	6373	53.2	5395	44.7	5757	66.1	70	1.5	17	0.4	0	0.0	15	0.4	27	0.6	13	0.3
MADISON	8725	85.7	11998	89.0	1382	13.2	569	10.1	44	0.8	68	1.2	0	0.0	19	0.2	8	0.1	35	0.6
MARION	4412	57.1	4819	51.3	3316	42.7	4563	47.7	12	0.7	5	0.3	0	0.0	7	0.4	4	0.2	9	0.6
MCDUFFIE	13229	56.3	15278	55.5	10279	43.5	12616	44.4	84	1.4	33	0.6	5	0.1	4	0.1	9	0.2	13	0.2
MCINTOSH	5327	48.5	6203	49.6	5397	51.2	6205	49.2	11	0.4	33	1.4	0	0.0	2	0.1	3	0.1	13	0.5
MERIWETHER	11142	49.1	12974	45.5	11768	51.5	15543	54.2	88	1.3	48	0.7	0	0.0	6	0.1	23	0.3	17	0.3
MILLER	3369	60.5	3091	63.2	0	0.0	1634	36.6	32	1.4	5	0.3	0	0.0	2	0.1	894	39.5	1	0.1
MITCHELL	11146	41.8	12618	40.7	15355	57.8	18349	58.3	80	1.1	90	1.4	7	0.1	4	0.1	22	0.3	57	0.9
MONROE	12374	55.3	13040	65.7	9906	44.4	11557	33.7	62	1.4	24	0.5	2	0.0	12	0.3	9	0.2	17	0.4
MONTGOMERY	4269	61.6	4227	65.9	786	38.2	590	31.7	28	1.2	46	2.5	2	0.1	2	0.1	2	0.1	43	2.3
MORGAN	11988	51.8	12178	61.1	11845	48.1	11362	38.2	41	1.1	48	1.3	0	0.0	6	0.2	2	0.1	16	0.4
MURRAY	16552	99.4	17341	99.0	9	0.1	17	0.2	47	0.7	68	0.9	14	0.2	23	0.3	15	0.2	35	0.5
MUSCOGEE	28689	57.2	21812	49.2	20357	40.6	23027	47.5	1200	2.4	1774	3.7	448	0.9	688	1.4	677	1.3	914	1.9
NEWTON	5790	69.1	8362	72.5	2434	30.5	3124	26.8	96	0.9	145	1.2	11	0.1	30	0.3	24	0.2	60	0.5

* Hispanics can be of any race.

CHILD POPULATION

	WHITE				AFRICAN AMERICAN				HISPANIC ORIGIN*				ASIAN AMERICAN				OTHER RACES			
	1980		1990		1980		1990		1980		1990		1980		1990		1980		1990	
COUNTY	NUM	%	NUM	%	NUM	%	NUM	%	NUM	%	NUM	%	NUM	%	NUM	%	NUM	%	NUM	%
[illegible]	3,361	81.9	4,552	90.0	457	11.1	452	8.9	26	0.7	61	1.2	0	0.0	32	0.6	4	0.1	22	0.4
[illegible]	1,704	59.9	2,759	68.9	1,134	39.9	782	19.6	18	1.3	22	0.9	0	0.0	3	0.0	6	0.2	11	0.3
[illegible]	6,347	91.1	11,981	91.8	612	8.8	549	4.2	57	0.8	100	0.8	3	0.0	21	0.2	9	0.2	59	0.5
[illegible]	2,802	41.6	2,856	46.1	3,901	58.0	2,998	48.3	3	0.0	100	1.6	10	0.2	20	0.3	16	0.2	91	1.5
[illegible]	3,241	97.5	3,516	97.8	80	2.4	68	1.9	28	0.8	72	2.0	0	0.0	9	0.2	3	0.1	3	0.1
[illegible]	3,271	85.8	3,181	84.8	650	16.5	539	14.4	55	1.4	50	1.3	0	0.0	1	0.0	3	0.1	32	0.9
[illegible]	1,910	68.1	2,475	77.8	872	31.1	609	21.6	58	2.1	46	0.6	7	0.2	7	0.3	13	0.5	10	0.4
[illegible]	7,755	81.2	7,197	80.5	1,754	18.4	1,591	17.8	80	0.8	176	2.0	7	0.1	29	0.3	10	0.1	128	1.4
[illegible]	1,648	59.1	1,251	57.1	1,126	40.5	912	41.8	26	0.9	25	1.1	0	0.0	5	0.2	7	0.3	16	0.7
[illegible]	1,497	98.1	2,008	95.2	1,602	51.5	1,592	41.8	20	0.6	28	0.8	7	0.2	19	0.5	6	0.2	19	0.5
[illegible]	241	92.8	192	91.7	510	63.4	175	65.8	11	1.5	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	0.2	0	0.0	2	0.4
[illegible]	2,724	98.7	2,558	99.2	18	0.7	3	0.1	15	0.5	9	0.4	0	0.0	6	0.2	19	0.7	11	0.4
[illegible]	994	33.3	670	28.4	1,991	66.7	1,683	71.4	78	2.6	6	0.3	0	0.0	3	0.1	2	0.1	4	0.0
[illegible]	28,028	51.8	23,021	41.7	22,827	41.8	26,967	52.4	1084	2.1	1225	2.4	627	1.2	823	1.6	598	1.1	662	1.3
[illegible]	10,832	88.8	13,533	88.3	1,223	10.0	1,496	9.8	110	0.9	189	1.2	38	0.3	193	1.3	12	0.9	102	0.7
[illegible]	728	60.1	527	56.8	464	38.3	410	40.4	41	3.4	31	3.1	0	0.0	0	0.0	20	1.7	29	2.9
[illegible]	1,971	45.1	1,787	44.1	2,390	54.7	2,261	55.8	67	1.5	11	0.3	6	0.1	3	0.1	5	0.1	2	0.0
[illegible]	1,620	56.7	1,245	52.6	1,207	42.0	1,107	46.8	74	2.6	51	2.2	0	0.0	4	0.2	0	0.0	9	0.4
[illegible]	10,025	66.4	9,514	62.1	5,016	33.2	5,657	36.9	147	1.0	106	0.7	31	0.2	81	0.5	28	0.2	56	0.4
[illegible]	5,178	84.2	4,681	81.5	950	15.4	866	15.1	58	0.9	49	0.9	15	0.2	31	0.6	10	0.2	28	0.5
[illegible]	564	29.7	431	28.0	1,455	76.2	1,096	70.9	25	1.3	12	0.8	0	0.0	7	0.5	1	0.1	9	0.6
[illegible]	3,196	40.7	3,580	40.5	4,936	62.8	5,168	58.5	117	1.5	83	0.9	22	0.2	22	0.2	23	0.3	65	0.7
[illegible]	572	27.5	502	28.7	1,491	72.2	1,259	71.3	21	1.0	19	1.1	0	0.0	0	0.0	2	0.1	1	0.1
[illegible]	114	13.6	151	29.6	465	86.4	368	69.4	9	1.6	10	1.9	0	0.0	2	0.4	0	0.0	3	0.6
[illegible]	3,412	66.7	2,776	64.8	1,685	32.9	1,390	32.5	39	0.8	153	3.6	14	0.3	11	0.3	5	0.1	106	2.5
[illegible]	3,282	51.7	997	46.7	3,194	48.2	3,126	52.7	45	1.8	16	0.7	0	0.0	2	0.1	2	0.1	11	0.5
[illegible]	2,085	59.2	1,735	57.0	1,431	40.6	1,298	42.6	29	0.8	22	0.7	0	0.0	0	0.0	6	0.2	12	0.4
[illegible]	3,087	29.7	814	25.8	7,284	70.3	2,342	74.0	76	1.9	11	0.3	0	0.0	6	0.2	2	0.0	0	0.0
[illegible]	6,425	54.1	5,864	52.6	5,446	46.7	5,203	46.6	136	1.1	112	1.0	11	0.1	14	0.1	0	0.0	78	0.7
[illegible]	6827	65.8	6,217	61.8	3,473	33.5	3,602	35.8	166	1.6	325	3.2	31	0.3	46	0.5	51	0.5	193	1.9
[illegible]	4,900	66.2	4,585	64.6	2,460	33.2	2,148	30.3	60	0.8	369	5.2	29	0.4	51	0.7	11	0.1	312	4.4
[illegible]	1,733	99.8	1,475	99.9	0	0.0	0	0.0	5	0.4	1	0.1	0	0.0	0	0.0	3	0.2	1	0.1
[illegible]	1,110	55.6	991	58.2	887	44.4	706	41.5	26	1.3	6	0.4	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	0.1	6	0.3
[illegible]	8997	61.0	9611	62.0	5695	38.6	5,769	37.2	152	1.0	107	0.7	33	0.2	94	0.6	18	0.1	29	0.2
[illegible]	1,679	51.4	1,186	31.6	1,579	48.3	1,523	56.0	32	1.0	7	0.3	0	0.0	6	0.2	10	0.3	5	0.2
[illegible]	1,401	40.8	1,410	47.0	1,887	54.9	1,581	52.8	46	1.4	18	0.6	0	0.0	1	0.0	0	0.0	5	0.2
[illegible]	2,620	99.8	2,468	99.4	0	0.0	4	0.1	8	0.3	16	0.6	0	0.0	7	0.3	4	0.2	4	0.1
[illegible]	4,791	65.2	4,391	65.7	2,532	34.4	2,236	33.6	49	0.7	38	0.6	14	0.2	22	0.3	15	0.2	20	0.3
[illegible]	5,881	94.9	4,431	95.5	291	4.7	585	3.9	96	0.6	68	0.5	20	0.1	43	0.3	18	0.2	53	0.4
[illegible]	7,502	75.9	8,250	76.9	2,341	23.6	2,378	22.2	120	1.2	119	1.1	19	0.2	55	0.5	27	0.3	49	0.5
[illegible]	8,365	72.0	6,298	66.3	3,203	27.6	3,117	33.0	120	1.0	60	0.6	24	0.2	37	0.4	13	0.1	28	0.3
[illegible]	994	28.0	412	25.2	2,568	72.6	1,281	74.7	40	1.9	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	0.1	10	0.5	1	0.1
[illegible]	2,464	40.2	2,263	40.2	3,646	59.5	3,359	59.6	55	0.9	24	0.4	6	0.1	6	0.1	14	0.2	5	0.1
[illegible]	5,052	76.5	4,806	74.0	1,531	23.2	1,648	25.4	43	0.7	52	0.8	10	0.2	16	0.2	14	0.2	25	0.4
[illegible]	317	41.2	278	44.5	447	58.1	345	55.2	14	1.8	1	0.2	0	0.0	0	0.0	5	0.7	2	0.3
[illegible]	1,057	61.8	817	59.4	651	38.1	549	39.0	14	0.8	29	2.1	0	0.0	2	0.1	1	0.1	20	1.4
[illegible]	2,614	94.4	2,849	95.3	134	4.8	103	3.4	16	0.6	31	1.0	0	0.0	23	0.8	21	0.8	16	0.5
WHITFIELD	19,461	95.0	17,335	91.6	851	4.2	886	4.7	180	0.9	801	4.2	52	0.3	109	0.6	132	0.6	605	3.2
WILCOX	1,356	58.3	1,147	57.8	971	41.7	831	41.8	17	0.7	12	0.6	0	0.0	1	0.1	0	0.0	7	0.4
WILKES	1,481	46.6	1,274	45.4	1,690	53.2	1,523	54.2	56	1.8	9	0.3	0	0.0	6	0.2	4	0.1	5	0.2
WILKINSON	1,578	45.8	1,456	48.4	1,867	54.2	1,550	51.5	39	1.1	14	0.5	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	0.0	3	0.1
WORTH	3,464	57.7	3,605	60.2	2,525	42.0	2,342	39.1	74	1.2	84	1.4	11	0.2	7	0.1	6	0.1	36	0.6
GA TOTAL	**1,091,599**	**66.3**	**1,109,734**	**64.2**	**537,858**	**32.7**	**578,423**	**33.5**	**20,822**	**1.3**	**32,704**	**1.9**	**7,131**	**0.4**	**22,553**	**1.3**	**9,542**	**0.6**	**16,593**	**1.0**

* Hispanics can be of any race

HOW ARE GEORGIA'S CHILDREN DOING?

LOW BIRTHWEIGHT INFANTS

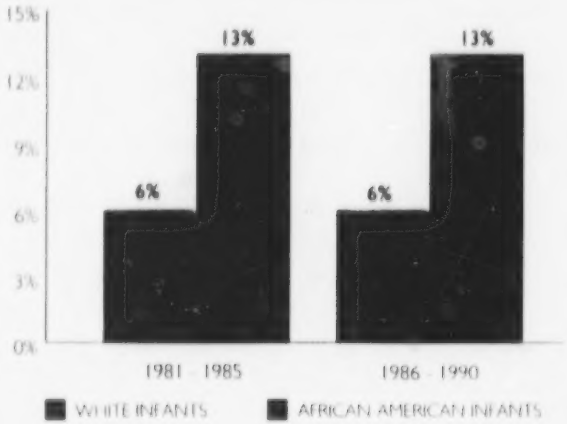
Birthweight is a key indicator of an infant's ability to survive. A low birthweight baby (weighing less than 5 1/2 lbs.) is 40 times more likely to die in the first month of life than a normal weight baby. Low birthweight infants who survive are 3 times more likely to experience serious health and developmental problems, often creating the need for special medical and educational services as they grow.

The number of babies born too small in Georgia has remained fairly constant during the last decade, at about 8% of all births. However, African-American infants are twice as likely to be low birthweight as white infants. Georgia's low birthweight rate exceeds the national average of 7%, and falls short of the National Public Health Goal for the Year 2000 of 5%. In 1992 national comparisons, Georgia ranks 45th among the states in percent of low birthweight infants.

Although the rate of low birthweight births in Georgia remained relatively stable during the 1980's, growth in the child population during this period resulted in an increase in the actual number of low birthweight births. In the latter part of the decade, over 44,000 infants were born low birthweight in Georgia. While many of the state's 159 counties made progress in reducing this problem, more than half saw the percent of low birthweight infants increase.

Why are some infants born prematurely and/or underweight? Although some of the answers remain unknown, experts agree that the health of the mother before and during pregnancy is crucial. Smoking, poor nutrition, alcohol or other drug use,

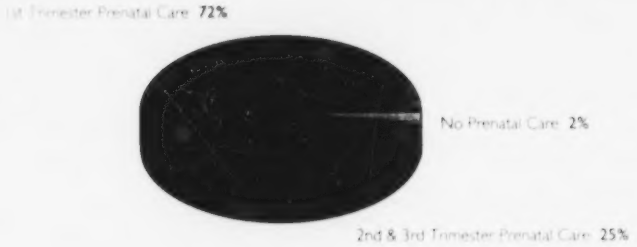
PERCENT OF INFANTS BORN WEIGHING LESS THAN 5 1/2 LBS., BY RACE, GEORGIA, 1981-1985 AND 1986-1990



Low birthweight infants are **40** times more likely to die in the first month.

More than **44,000** low birthweight infants were born in Georgia between 1986 & 1990.

PERCENT OF WOMEN RECEIVING PRENATAL CARE BY TRIMESTER, GEORGIA, 1986-1990



It costs **$20,000** per child on average for neonatal intensive care services in Georgia.

Georgia ranks **45th** among the states in the number of low birthweight infants in 1992 comparisons.

and physical and emotional stress all increase the risk of low birthweight. Babies born to teen mothers are also more likely to be low birthweight. The same is true for babies born to unmarried mothers, to mothers who have less than 12 years of education and to mothers who are poor.

These risk factors are often interrelated, and there is evidence that all of them can be significantly diminished through comprehensive prenatal care, health education, and early intervention and follow-up services for mother and newborn. For many mothers in Georgia, these services are not readily available.

Medicaid coverage for pregnant women and infants in Georgia extends to those women who earn 150% of the poverty level or less (as of January, 1993). Women who earn more than this but have no health insurance face limited access to prenatal care. During the 1980's, more than 50,000 infants were born to mothers who had too few prenatal visits to obtain quality and timely care.

When women do not receive prenatal care, intensive neonatal services are often necessary. These services are expensive — the average cost in the 5 regional medical centers in Georgia is $20,000 per child.

The constant rate of low birthweight infants in Georgia means more infants are born at risk each year, and we fall further behind in the nation. Increasing the use of comprehensive prenatal care services is a promising way to reverse these trends.

LOW BIRTHWEIGHT INFANTS *Number and Percent of Infants Born Weighing Less Than 5 1/2 Pounds, by Race, Georgia, 1981-1985 and 1986-1990*

	TOTAL				WHITE		AFRICAN-AMERICAN	
	1981-85		1986-90		1981-85	1986-90	1981-85	1986-90
COUNTY	NUMBER	%	NUMBER	%	NUM	NUM	NUM	NUM
APPLING	97	7.6	75	6.4	44	51	53	24
ATKINSON	51	9.2	62	11.0	23	25	28	36
BACON	63	8.0	61	8.5	32	31	31	30
BAKER	26	9.3	19	7.8	11	5	15	14
BALDWIN	246	9.0	263	9.9	80	87	166	172
BANKS	40	7.6	50	8.1	34	45	6	5
BARROW	159	8.6	214	8.2	99	158	60	53
BARTOW	298	8.3	333	7.1	242	274	55	55
BEN HILL	110	7.6	102	7.2	49	43	61	59
BERRIEN	82	8.0	91	8.6	52	58	30	33
BIBB	1111	9.4	1316	10.5	347	386	761	928
BLECKLEY	70	10.2	76	10.8	24	33	46	43
BRANTLEY	41	6.1	50	6.7	32	42	9	8
BROOKS	99	7.8	116	9.1	21	31	78	84
BRYAN	83	7.6	103	7.7	50	71	32	31
BULLOCH	228	8.3	260	8.8	100	107	127	153
BURKE	175	9.1	220	11.1	29	32	146	188
BUTTS	107	9.9	114	10.1	39	38	67	76
CALHOUN	47	9.8	36	10.3	9	6	38	30
CAMDEN	119	6.6	202	7.5	79	123	38	76
CANDLER	20	4.1	49	8.3	6	17	14	32
CARROLL	353	7.6	486	8.7	219	332	134	154
CATOOSA	154	6.0	187	6.7	143	177	10	5
CHARLTON	43	7.0	63	8.1	16	33	27	30
CHATHAM	1712	9.1	1893	9.7	569	602	1127	1277
CHATTAHOOCHEE	72	5.0	71	6.0	36	32	33	39
CHATTOOGA	109	7.6	135	9.0	89	116	20	19
CHEROKEE	346	6.3	477	5.8	340	459	4	17
CLARKE	388	7.5	439	7.7	146	174	238	2[illegible]
CLAY	23	8.5	28	11.1	5	0	18	28
CLAYTON	906	6.9	1188	7.7	681	697	196	451
CLINCH	36	6.4	39	7.1	10	19	26	20
COBB	1658	6.4	2201	6.2	1399	1683	226	473
COFFEE	199	8.4	256	9.9	110	131	88	125
COLQUITT	249	8.7	258	9.3	123	113	126	144
COLUMBIA	209	4.9	328	6.1	156	245	51	77
COOK	84	7.7	87	7.9	42	30	42	57
COWETA	324	9.0	400	8.8	170	200	154	197
CRAWFORD	38	7.1	68	11.3	12	34	26	34
CRISP	200	10.5	184	10.8	74	53	126	129
DADE	60	6.9	50	5.9	56	50	0	0
DAWSON	33	7.1	53	7.1	33	53	0	0
DECATUR	174	8.1	193	9.1	65	73	108	120
DEKALB	2978	8.3	3830	8.9	1082	1053	1859	2685
DODGE	108	9.6	128	10.6	43	57	64	71
DOOLY	94	10.3	93	12.2	18	21	76	72
DOUGHERTY	923	9.7	940	10.6	250	213	668	723
DOUGLAS	308	6.6	368	6.3	263	300	43	68
EARLY	114	10.1	114	11.0	29	35	85	79
ECHOLS	8	—	7	—	5	3	3	4
EFFINGHAM	110	7.1	144	7.9	65	111	45	33
ELBERT	155	10.2	116	7.9	60	51	95	65
EMANUEL	183	9.4	157	8.9	68	64	115	92

	TOTAL				WHITE		AFRICAN-AMERICAN	
	1981-85		1986-90		1981-85	1986-90	1981-85	1986-90
COUNTY	NUMBER	%	NUMBER	%	NUM	NUM	NUM	NUM
EVANS	74	10.5	71	9.5	31	26	43	45
FANNIN	60	6.9	52	5.5	60	52	0	0
FAYETTE	109	4.6	209	6.1	91	178	16	27
FLOYD	501	9.1	548	9.1	333	358	168	186
FORSYTH	150	6.5	206	6.3	150	206	0	0
FRANKLIN	105	10.1	108	9.1	62	78	41	30
FULTON	5284	10.7	5954	10.4	1067	1094	4167	4810
GILMER	53	6.7	72	7.7	53	72	0	0
GLASCOCK	6	—	10	7.9	3	9	3	1
GLYNN	342	7.8	433	8.9	169	214	172	217
GORDON	166	7.0	240	8.6	150	211	16	28
GRADY	134	8.8	125	8.5	45	48	89	77
GREENE	122	11.1	108	10.7	24	25	98	82
GWINNETT	1052	5.6	1628	5.5	963	1388	65	202
HABERSHAM	128	8.1	128	7.3	116	111	11	12
HALL	467	8.0	555	7.2	377	439	87	115
HANCOCK	91	11.5	85	12.0	2	6	89	79
HARALSON	124	9.2	112	7.4	90	93	34	19
HARRIS	98	8.9	71	6.0	52	37	46	34
HART	99	8.7	114	8.9	43	67	56	47
HEARD	40	8.8	46	8.5	20	31	20	15
HENRY	221	6.9	300	6.5	140	233	81	66
HOUSTON	456	6.9	531	7.4	261	284	189	240
IRWIN	78	11.3	51	8.3	16	19	62	32
JACKSON	173	9.0	165	7.3	126	123	47	42
JASPER	55	9.8	58	9.5	20	21	35	37
JEFF DAVIS	80	9.0	85	9.7	55	60	25	25
JEFFERSON	165	10.4	181	11.6	21	17	144	164
JENKINS	69	9.1	57	7.8	24	11	45	46
JOHNSON	65	10.1	61	9.3	24	18	41	43
JONES	100	7.3	127	8.9	49	79	51	47
LAMAR	61	7.2	94	9.5	19	33	42	60
LANIER	32	6.8	44	9.7	15	17	17	25
LAURENS	244	8.2	312	9.9	89	119	155	193
LEE	102	9.1	99	8.0	52	54	50	45
LIBERTY	503	7.8	506	6.9	203	201	275	283
LINCOLN	44	8.8	42	9.0	17	11	27	31
LONG	55	8.4	45	7.2	39	34	16	11
LOWNDES	466	7.5	548	8.3	175	221	286	324
LUMPKIN	56	7.8	64	6.7	53	60	3	4
MACON	126	10.4	99	8.7	25	15	101	84
MADISON	93	6.9	132	8.6	68	102	25	30
MARION	43	10.6	41	9.5	11	17	32	24
MCDUFFIE	127	7.9	144	9.1	46	46	81	98
MCINTOSH	73	11.2	74	10.5	28	22	45	51
MERIWETHER	174	10.6	188	10.5	52	62	122	126
MILLER	60	11.3	25	5.3	18	9	42	16
MITCHELL	204	10.1	220	11.8	37	43	167	175
MONROE	69	6.6	93	7.5	30	40	39	52
MONTGOMERY	39	8.6	36	7.9	18	15	21	21
MORGAN	87	8.7	94	9.0	31	45	56	49
MURRAY	95	6.4	123	6.2	95	123	0	0
MUSCOGEE	1343	8.4	1541	8.9	543	534	779	992

— Number too small to calculate a reliable rate

48 BEST COPY AVAILABLE

	TOTAL				WHITE		AFRICAN-AMERICAN	
	1981-85		1986-90		1981-85	1986-90	1981-85	1986-90
COUNTY	NUMBER	%	NUMBER	%	NUM	NUM	NUM	NUM
NEWTON	234	7.7	297	7.8	134	162	100	134
OCONEE	63	6.1	79	6.3	47	62	16	17
OGLETHORPE	62	9.7	39	5.2	30	15	32	24
PAULDING	185	8.0	209	6.0	168	194	17	14
PEACH	139	8.9	170	10.1	31	48	108	122
PICKENS	62	7.2	69	6.5	62	66	0	3
PIERCE	62	7.0	77	8.1	37	53	25	18
PIKE	61	9.9	55	7.4	31	38	30	17
POLK	249	10.2	252	9.7	181	173	68	78
PULASKI	51	8.2	54	9.6	20	21	31	33
PUTNAM	83	8.8	83	8.7	25	31	58	52
QUITMAN	19	9.8	21	12.1	1	4	18	17
RABUN	42	6.3	50	7.5	42	50	0	0
RANDOLPH	66	9.5	68	10.8	8	5	58	63
RICHMOND	1360	8.1	1663	9.3	885	931	858	1094
ROCKDALE	203	7.0	273	7.0	160	211	39	58
SCHLEY	27	9.9	29	11.5	11	6	16	23
SCREVEN	105	9.4	119	10.0	29	32	75	87
SEMINOLE	65	10.0	66	9.5	26	22	39	44
SPALDING	389	10.2	426	9.4	173	185	209	236
STEPHENS	107	6.9	127	7.9	76	80	31	34
STEWART	53	12.4	37	10.1	6	3	47	34
SUMTER	242	9.3	211	7.9	70	51	170	159
TALBOT	46	10.9	43	9.4	9	5	37	38
TALIAFERRO	23	13.6	13	11.2	0	1	23	12
TATTNALL	149	10.0	80	6.1	72	48	75	31
TAYLOR	49	8.6	55	8.7	10	13	39	42
TELFAIR	90	8.9	93	10.4	47	35	43	58
TERRELL	106	10.6	109	11.9	8	16	97	93
THOMAS	315	9.3	250	7.5	92	79	221	170
TIFT	208	7.5	278	9.2	86	120	121	156
TOOMBS	168	8.4	169	8.2	77	86	91	82
TOWNS	17	6.0	24	8.1	17	24	0	0
TREUTLEN	49	10.7	32	6.8	20	8	29	24
TROUP	367	8.8	395	8.6	172	171	193	223
TURNER	86	10.2	102	12.4	28	29	58	73
TWIGGS	68	9.1	74	9.7	19	16	49	57
UNION	35	5.8	45	7.0	35	44	0	1
UPSON	152	9.1	132	7.3	82	61	70	71
WALKER	240	6.4	292	7.3	227	269	11	22
WALTON	247	9.6	271	8.7	137	156	110	114
WARE	251	8.6	251	9.1	122	122	125	129
WARREN	61	12.3	67	13.0	4	3	57	63
WASHINGTON	157	9.7	152	9.7	38	25	119	126
WAYNE	133	7.5	131	7.4	61	73	71	57
WEBSTER	11	6.3	12	8.7	4	3	7	9
WHEELER	24	7.1	23	6.7	11	10	13	13
WHITE	53	7.7	54	6.6	51	48	2	6
WHITFIELD	345	6.8	453	7.7	322	423	21	29
WILCOX	37	7.0	48	9.8	19	16	18	32
WILKES	79	9.3	74	10.9	17	21	62	53
WILKINSON	90	10.1	81	9.7	22	27	68	54
WORTH	89	9.4	129	10.2	51	63	38	66
GA TOTAL	38114	8.3	44298	8.4	17793	20394	19989	23450

WHAT THE NUMBERS TELL US

GEORGIA TREND OVER THE 1980's = 1% INCREASE

In the first half of the decade, 8.3% of Georgia infants were born weighing less than 5 1/2 pounds.

In the second half of the decade this rate increased 1% to 8.4%.

COUNTY RATES OVER THE 1980's

TREND	# OF COUNTIES	% OF COUNTIES
Decline	67	42%
Increase	91	58%

HOW THE COUNTIES LOOK: 1986-1990

No counties meet or exceed the national health goal of no more than 5% low birthweight infants.

In 28 counties (or 18%) the low birthweight rate meets or is less than the US average of 7%.

In 72 counties (or 46%) the low birthweight rate is less than the state average of 8.4%.

In 33 of Georgia's counties (or 21%), at least 1 out of every 10 infants is born weighing less than 5 1/2 pounds.

INFANT DEATHS

Georgia has made progress in reducing the number of children who die before their first birthday. During the 1980's, the infant death rate decreased 8%, reaching 12.5 deaths per 1,000 live births between 1986 and 1990.

Despite these improvements, Georgia has a long way to go to catch up with the rest of the country and to meet national goals. National comparisons for 1992 place Georgia 49th out of the 50 states in infant mortality. Over 6,600 infants died in Georgia between 1986 and 1990. Currently the state's infant mortality rate is 28% higher than the national rate (9.8) and almost twice as high as the National Public Health Goal for the Year 2000 of no more than 7 deaths per 1,000 live births.

Georgia's improvement during the 1980's masks the fact that 23% of the state's counties have an infant mortality rate at or below the national rate. In several counties, the infant death rate more than doubled during the 1980's. While deaths among African-American infants decreased the most, the rate of death in the first year for African-American infants was twice that for white infants (18.5 as compared to 9.3 deaths per 1,000 live births).

In Georgia, roughly two-thirds of all infant deaths occur during the neonatal period, or within 27 days of birth. This has stayed constant throughout the 1980's.

Infant mortality is often due to prematurity, low birthweight, birth defects, respiratory problems, maternal health complications, Sudden Infant Death Syndrome (SIDS), injuries or infections. Socioeconomic risk factors such as poverty, lack of

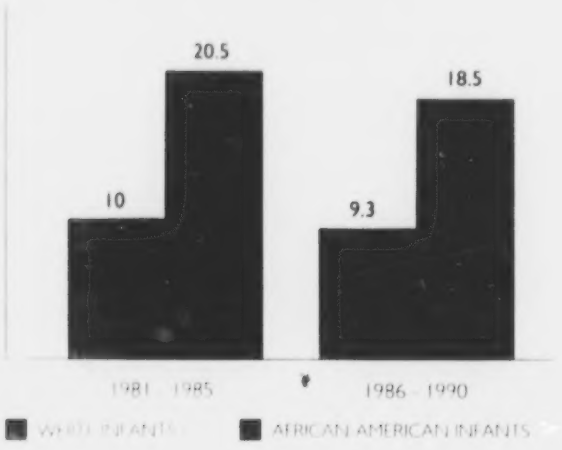
HOW DOES GEORGIA COMPARE?

INFANT MORTALITY RATES: AN INTERNATIONAL RANKING*

RANK	COUNTRY	INFANT MORTALITY RATE
1	Japan	4.6
2	Sweden	5.8
3	Finland	6.0
4	Singapore	6.7
5	Netherlands	6.8
6	Canada	7.2
7	Switzerland	7.3
8	France	7.4
9	Hong Kong	7.4
10	Federal Republic Germany	7.4
11	Ireland	7.6
12	German Democratic Rep.	7.6
13	Norway	7.7
14	Australia	8.0
15	Spain	8.1
16	Austria	8.3
17	United Kingdom	8.4
18	Denmark	8.5
19	Belgium	8.6
20	Italy	8.8
21	Greece	9.8
22	United States	9.8
23	Israel	9.9
24	New Zealand	10.2
	GEORGIA	**12.5**

*Number of infant deaths per 1,000 live births. Georgia rate is for 1986-89. Other rates are for 1989, except Canada and Spain, which are for 1988.

RATE OF INFANT DEATHS PER 1,000 LIVE BIRTHS, BY RACE, GEORGIA, 1981-85 AND 1986-90



6,605 infants died between 1986 and 1990 — a rate of 12.5 deaths per 1,000 births.

2/3 of all infant deaths occur within one month of birth.

Georgia ranks **49th** in infant mortality in 1992 national comparisons.

education and lack of access to adequate health and prenatal care also contribute to infant deaths. Of all these factors, birthweight is considered the most important predictor of infant survival.

While medical technology has contributed substantially to saving the lives of very fragile infants, environmental circumstances often do much to compromise a child's chances of surviving.

Given the primary causes of mortality, the accessibility of comprehensive health care and education is crucial for the survival of at-risk infants. Yet by limiting eligibility for Medicaid to pregnant women and infants below 150% of the poverty level (effective January, 1993), Georgia leaves many mothers in the state without access to early care services.

Pregnant women who go without prenatal attention often require high-risk neonatal services for their newborns. In 1991, 1,400 infants, or 25% of all deliveries at Grady Memorial Hospital in Atlanta (serving a 40-county surrounding area as well as an inner city, primarily indigent population) were admitted to the neonatal intensive care nursery. Together, the other 4 regional medical centers in the state (in Augusta, Columbus, Macon and Savannah) serve approximately 2,000 at-risk infants each year.

Georgia has made some inroads in reducing the infant mortality rate. Increasing access to comprehensive, high quality care would be one way to accelerate the progress.

INFANT DEATHS *Number and Rate of Deaths per 1,000 Live Births, by Race, Georgia, 1981-1985 and 1986-1990*

COUNTY	TOTAL 1981-85 NUMBER	TOTAL 1981-85 RATE	TOTAL 1986-90 NUMBER	TOTAL 1986-90 RATE	WHITE 1981-85 NUM	WHITE 1986-90 NUM	AFRICAN-AMERICAN 1981-85 NUM	AFRICAN-AMERICAN 1986-90 NUM
APPLING	15	117	12	102	7	8	8	4
ATKINSON	9	183	8	181	5	6	4	2
BACON	8		11	182	2	6	2	5
BAKER	5	179	1		1	0	4	1
BALDWIN	41	159	39	163	18	16	23	23
BANKS	1		3	113	0	3	1	0
BARROW	18	92	26	99	7	20	11	6
BARTOW	51	142	51	109	42	41	9	8
BEN HILL	23	159	18	127	8	7	15	11
BERRIEN	14	137	10	94	9	5	5	5
BIBB	181	155	196	156	65	59	118	136
BLECKLEY	10	141	5	71	5	2	5	3
BRANTLEY	8	135	7	93	7	6	2	1
BROOKS	27	212	12	94	4	4	23	8
BRYAN	10	92	17	127	6	13	4	4
BULLOCH	26	95	31	105	5	11	21	20
BURKE	20	104	42	212	2	5	18	37
BUTTS	24	223	18	159	10	5	14	13
CALHOUN	4		4		1	0	3	4
CAMDEN	19	103	17	118	10	27	9	10
CANDLER	3		7	174	1	1	2	6
CARROLL	63	133	62	131	33	43	24	17
CATOOSA	12	47	10	37	12	22	0	2
CHARLTON	10	163	8	103	2	5	8	3
CHATHAM	284	151	301	154	96	100	186	201
CHATTAHOOCHEE	17	178	9	96	10	6	7	3
CHATTOOGA	12	84	20	134	9	18	3	2
CHEROKEE	66	120	72	85	66	72	0	0
CLARKE	54	111	61	101	23	28	31	33
CLAY	3	229	6	357	1	0	6	6
CLAYTON	139	106	198	127	93	126	43	68
CLINCH	8	142	7	126	3	5	4	2
COBB	275	106	348	96	243	259	30	84
COFFEE	49	206	54	209	28	27	21	27
COLQUITT	53	186	38	137	23	14	30	24
COLUMBIA	42	98	64	120	27	51	15	13
COOK	20	182	18	164	10	8	10	10
COWETA	41	94	51	112	23	27	18	24
CRAWFORD	3		9	350	2	3	1	6
CRISP	26	171	26	152	11	13	15	13
DADE	10	117	3		10	3	0	0
DAWSON	3	107	9	121	3	9	0	0
DECATUR	31	201	24	153	18	12	23	12
DEKALB	463	127	536	124	203	170	256	351
DODGE	18	160	20	163	2	13	16	9
DOOLY	12	131	12	158	2	2	9	10
DOUGHERTY	157	163	140	158	39	31	118	108
DOUGLAS	60	129	49	84	53	38	7	11
EARLY	30	266	20	193	6	6	24	14
ECHOLS	3		1		1	1	2	0
EFFINGHAM	20	130	19	104	9	16	11	3
ELBERT	23	152	15	102	10	5	13	10
EMANUEL	32	164	25	142	17	13	15	12

COUNTY	TOTAL 1981-85 NUMBER	TOTAL 1981-85 RATE	TOTAL 1986-90 NUMBER	TOTAL 1986-90 RATE	WHITE 1981-85 NUM	WHITE 1986-90 NUM	AFRICAN-AMERICAN 1981-85 NUM	AFRICAN-AMERICAN 1986-90 NUM
EVANS	11	156	13	175	5	5	6	8
FANNIN	11	126	9	94	11	—	0	0
FAYETTE	13	55	30	87	10	24	3	4
FLOYD	68	123	100	166	49	51	19	46
FORSYTH	23	100	28	86	23	28	0	0
FRANKLIN	16	173	12	101	13	7	3	5
FULTON	835	169	849	148	180	161	653	680
GILMER	9	113	14	149	9	14	0	0
GLASCOCK	2		2		2	1	0	1
GLYNN	74	169	64	131	30	37	44	27
GORDON	23	98	37	132	21	32	2	5
GRADY	45	230	28	190	8	14	27	14
GREENE	34	310	11	109	3	3	31	8
GWINNETT	149	80	237	80	137	204	11	28
HABERSHAM	19	120	23	130	17	21	1	2
HALL	52	90	68	88	40	49	11	18
HANCOCK	23	290	10	141	0	1	23	9
HARALSON	16	113	18	119	14	11	4	5
HARRIS	14	128	9	76	10	4	4	5
HART	24	255	12	94	13	8	10	4
HEARD	8	275	8	148	5	6	3	2
HENRY	15	78	14	74	18	26	7	8
HOUSTON	70	107	69	96	46	80	23	29
IRWIN	7	102	9	147	1	0	6	9
JACKSON	25	130	27	119	16	20	9	7
JASPER	12	213	5	82	3	2	9	3
JEFF DAVIS	13	146	11	125	7	7	6	4
JEFFERSON	26	163	31	199	4	3	22	28
JENKINS	14	185	4		3	0	11	4
JOHNSON	13	202	13	198	5	3	8	10
JONES	15	109	24	168	9	13	6	11
LAMAR	15	127	10	101	8	3	7	6
LANIER	9	192	11	242	5	6	4	5
LAURENS	47	159	57	181	13	19	34	38
LEE	12	107	21	171	6	11	6	10
LIBERTY	84	130	77	105	45	32	39	43
LINCOLN	7	141	4		4	2	3	2
LONG	9	158	4		7	2	2	2
LOWNDES	83	113	74	112	35	33	48	41
LUMPKIN	11	153	8	84	10	8	1	0
MACON	20	164	18	159	2	3	18	15
MADISON	7	52	19	124	5	17	2	2
MARION	10	246	6	140	0	2	10	4
MCDUFFIE	19	118	19	120	5	6	14	13
MCINTOSH	14	216	18	199	7	8	7	6
MERIWETHER	32	194	35	196	10	15	22	20
MILLER	12	226	8	170	3	3	9	5
MITCHELL	34	169	21	113	7	5	27	16
MONROE	11	105	14	113	4	7	7	7
MONTGOMERY	7	154	2	—	4	0	3	2
MORGAN	8	80	10	96	3	4	5	6
MURRAY	12	80	20	101	12	20	0	0
MUSCOGEE	237	148	271	157	111	100	125	170

— Number too small to calculate a reliable rate

COUNTY	TOTAL 1981-85 NUM	TOTAL 1981-85 RATE	TOTAL 1986-90 NUM	TOTAL 1986-90 RATE	WHITE 1981-85 NUM	WHITE 1986-90 NUM	AFRICAN-AMERICAN 1981-85 NUM	AFRICAN-AMERICAN 1986-90 NUM
NEWTON	34	111	47	124	25	23	9	24
OCONEE	5	49	11	88	3	10	2	1
OGLETHORPE	12	188	6	81	4	2	8	4
PAULDING	33	142	25	71	30	24	3	1
PEACH	21	134	30	179	4	9	17	21
PICKENS	10	117	24	225	10	23	0	1
PIERCE	14	159	10	108	5	7	9	3
PIKE	3	114	6	80	2	2	5	4
POLK	30	123	29	112	24	12	6	17
PULASKI	10	161	8	143	2	3	8	5
PUTNAM	13	137	13	137	3	4	10	9
QUITMAN	4		4		0	0	4	4
RABUN	4		11	165	4	11	0	0
RANDOLPH	9	129	12	190	2	2	7	10
RICHMOND	217	330	257	343	83	101	130	152
ROCKDALE	31	106	38	98	29	32	2	6
SCHLEY	3		1		1	0	2	1
SCREVEN	18	161	16	134	2	6	15	10
SEMINOLE	15	231	9	129	4	0	11	9
SPALDING	53	157	54	133	21	24	35	35
STEPHENS	19	155	15	93	16	10	2	5
STEWART	14	126	5	146	1	0	13	5
SUMTER	47	181	36	134	16	15	30	21
TALBOT	8	190	5	109	4	0	4	5
TALIAFERRO	3		0		1	0	2	0
TATTNALL	22	148	7	53	11	5	11	2
TAYLOR	16	282	10	153	2	4	14	6
TELFAIR	14	138	15	167	6	4	8	11
TERRELL	23	229	24	261	2	3	21	21
THOMAS	64	190	45	134	18	12	46	33
TIFT	35	126	38	126	15	13	20	24
TOOMBS	26	130	25	121	10	14	16	11
TOWNS	3		6	201	3	6	0	0
TREUTLEN	6	131	9	192	2	4	4	5
TROUP	56	141	50	109	27	28	29	22
TURNER	17	201	11	133	3	2	14	9
TWIGGS	11	147	11	144	5	3	6	8
UNION	11	182	7	109	11	7	0	0
UPSON	33	204	10	65	16	8	18	2
WALKER	38	108	55	137	36	51	2	2
WALTON	59	152	42	101	34	33	20	16
WARE	40	137	45	162	19	16	20	29
WARREN	10	201	8	155	1	0	9	8
WASHINGTON	25	155	21	134	8	4	17	17
WAYNE	23	180	21	169	14	13	10	8
WEBSTER	1		0	364	0	0	1	0
WHEELER	1		1		1	1	0	0
WHITE	10	134	5	85	10	6	0	1
WHITFIELD	62	113	54	88	52	49	3	3
WILCOX	4		2		3	1	1	0
WILKES	7	180	6	168	3	1	4	5
WILKINSON	11	192	5	86	7	3	4	1
WORTH	22	113	29	131	17	17	5	22
GA TOTAL	6235	136	6605	125	2927	3130	3281	3428

WHAT THE NUMBERS TELL US

GEORGIA TREND OVER THE 1980's = 8% DECLINE

- In the first half of the decade 13.6 infants per 1,000 died before their first birthday.
- While the infant mortality rate declined to 12.5 per 1,000 in the second half of the 1980's, the actual number of deaths increased from 6,235 to 6,605.

COUNTY RATES OVER THE 1980's

TREND	# OF COUNTIES	% OF COUNTIES
Decline	89	65%
Increase	49	35%

HOW THE COUNTIES LOOK: 1986-1990

- 3 counties (or 2%) meet or exceed the national health goal of 7 or fewer infant deaths per 1,000 live births.

In 33 counties (or 23%) the infant mortality rate meets or is less than the US rate of 9.8 deaths per 1,000 live births.

- 69 counties (or 48%) have an infant mortality rate lower than the state average of 12.5 per 1,000 live births.
- 8 counties (or 6%) have a rate of 20 or more infant deaths per 1,000 live births.

CHILD DEATHS

During the 1980's the rate of deaths among children ages 1 to 14 declined 2% in Georgia. Of the 99 counties for which reliable rates could be calculated, 53 showed improvement.

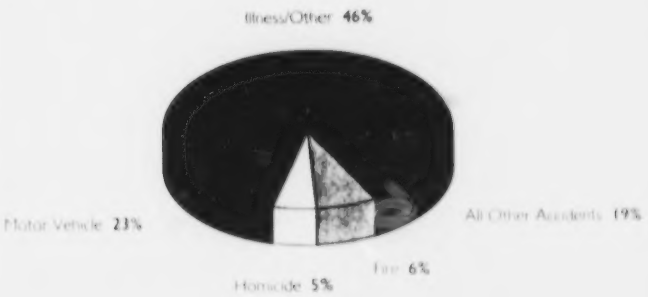
Although Georgia's national ranking in the rate of child deaths improved from 44th in 1987 to 36th in 1989, the actual number of child deaths increased during the decade. Despite the state's 2% reduction, the child death rate increased in 46 counties. In several counties the increase was more than 50%.

Children in Georgia are more likely to die from accidents (48% of all child deaths) than they are from illnesses (46% of deaths) or homicide (5%). Motor vehicle accidents make up close to half of all accident-related deaths for Georgia children. The homicide rate for children in Georgia nearly doubled during the 1980's.

A breakdown of child death rates along racial lines shows disturbing trends. Between 1986 and 1990 African-American children in Georgia died at a rate 45% higher than that for white children. In 1990, white children were 69% more likely than African-American children to die in a motor vehicle accident. African-American children were 3 times more likely than white children to be the victims of homicide.

Immunization levels serve as a measure of the preventive health care received by young children. Lack of early and adequate immunization is a factor in child death rates. The National Public Health Goal for the Year 2000 is 90% of 2-year-olds adequately immunized against diseases such as diphtheria, tetanus, pertussis, measles, mumps, rubella, haemophilus influenza and polio. Seventy percent of Georgia's

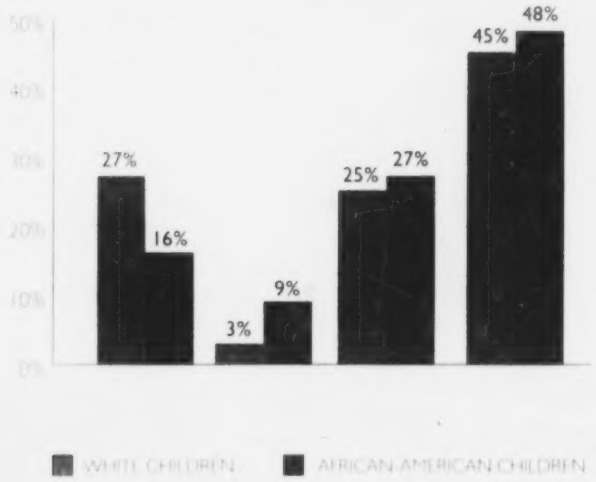
CAUSES OF DEATH AMONG GEORGIA CHILDREN AGES 1-14, 1990



Homicides **nearly doubled** between 1980 and 1990, from **2.8%** to **5.3%** of all child deaths.

African-American children died at a rate **45%** higher than the rate for white children between 1986 and 1990.

CAUSES OF DEATH AMONG GEORGIA CHILDREN AGES 1-14, BY RACE, 1990



In 59 counties, immunization levels for 2-year olds using public health clinics were between **50%** and **80%**.

Georgia must decrease its child death rate by **1/3** to reach the national health goal of fewer than **28** deaths per 100,000 children.

children are served in public health clinics. Yet a 1991 survey of immunization levels in these clinics showed that in 10 counties, fewer than half of all 2-year-olds were adequately immunized. In 59 counties, levels were between 50% and 80%. In 50 of Georgia's 159 counties immunization levels for 2-year-olds reached 90% or better in public health clinics.

The child death rate does not take into account the great number of non-fatal injuries and illnesses suffered by children. Nationally, 14 million children under the age of 15 suffer serious injuries each year. When all children under the age of 19 are considered, there are over 700 injuries for each fatality.

Although child death rates statewide decreased slightly between 1980 and 1990, Georgia must cut its current rate by one-third to meet the National Public Health Goal for the Year 2000 of fewer than 28 deaths per 100,000 children ages 1 to 14.

Researchers have concluded that like diseases, most fatal injuries to children occur in predictable patterns and are therefore preventable. The younger the child, in fact, the higher the probability that the death could have been prevented. Strategies to prevent illness include ensuring that children are immunized early enough and receive the full series of inoculations. Greater access to health care can also reduce the incidence of fatal illnesses. Injury prevention can be accomplished through policies and programs that address safety at home and in the community.

CHILD DEATHS

	TOTAL				WHITE		AFRICAN AMERICAN	
	1981-85		1986-90		1981-85	1986-90	1981-85	1986-90
COUNTY	NUM	RATE	NUM	RATE	NUM	NUM	NUM	NUM
APPLING	10	507.9	8	440.2	5	5	5	3
ATKINSON	9	1166	4	—	5	0	4	4
BACON	7	589	12	1063	4	1	3	9
BAKER	3	—	4	—	1	2	2	2
BALDWIN	18	514	12	333	8	10	10	2
BANKS	4	—	2	—	4	2	0	0
BARROW	4	—	13	414	2	7	2	6
BARTOW	18	338	26	444	15	26	3	0
BEN HILL	5	266	11	572	3	7	2	3
BERRIEN	9	580	9	594	8	7	1	2
BIBB	58	355	52	310	20	21	38	31
BLECKLEY	4	—	9	836	2	3	2	6
BRANTLEY	8	657	5	390	5	4	3	1
BROOKS	5	261	9	488	3	0	2	9
BRYAN	12	766	12	642	6	7	6	5
BULLOCH	20	530	18	466	13	11	7	6
BURKE	12	461	8	302	2	3	10	5
BUTTS	7	465	7	454	5	6	2	1
CALHOUN	3	—	0	—	0	0	3	0
CAMDEN	9	394	16	686	4	11	5	5
CANDLER	5	593	2	—	3	2	2	0
CARROLL	23	342	25	346	12	21	11	4
CATOOSA	13	299	8	187	13	8	0	0
CHARLTON	9	895	1	—	5	1	4	0
CHATHAM	101	446	92	405	38	32	62	59
CHATTAHOOCHEE	1	—	3	—	0	1	1	2
CHATTOOGA	12	507	6	267	8	4	4	2
CHEROKEE	31	407	30	318	30	29	1	1
CLARKE	28	442	29	429	13	15	15	13
CLAY	0	—	2	—	0	0	0	2
CLAYTON	57	298	51	259	49	50	7	19
CLINCH	5	602	4	—	4	3	1	1
COBB	109	299	115	271	96	95	12	18
COFFEE	20	595	20	583	12	14	8	6
COLQUITT	13	310	21	511	7	10	6	11
COLUMBIA	17	282	18	241	15	14	2	4
COOK	8	485	4	—	3	2	4	2
COWETA	26	511	35	607	16	19	10	16
CRAWFORD	5	523	5	507	3	1	2	4
CRISP	14	586	11	469	9	10	5	1
DADE	2	—	4	—	2	4	0	0
DAWSON	6	871	5	536	6	5	0	0
DECATUR	31	347	12	339	5	2	6	10
DEKALB	173	344	170	336	68	59	102	106
DODGE	7	358	4	—	2	4	5	0
DOOLY	7	527	6	490	2	2	5	4
DOUGHERTY	47	377	48	411	21	9	26	39
DOUGLAS	21	2??	22	282	19	21	2	1
EARLY	3	—	13	892	1	4	2	9
ECHOLS	1	—	1	—	1	1	0	0
EFFINGHAM	6	229	11	432	3	10	3	1
ELBERT	10	482	7	342	5	5	5	2
EMANUEL	17	669	9	359	9	7	8	2

	TOTAL				WHITE		AFRICAN AMERICAN	
	1981-85		1986-90		1981-85	1986-90	1981-85	1986-90
COUNTY	NUM	RATE	NUM	RATE	NUM	NUM	NUM	NUM
EVANS	3	—	1	—	1	0	2	1
FANNIN	6	80.5	5	64.4	6	5	0	0
FAYETTE	14	29.1	19	29.1	14	17	0	2
FLOYD	37	45.5	28	36.8	28	18	9	10
FORSYTH	15	40.4	21	49.5	15	21	0	0
FRANKLIN	6	37.5	4	—	2	2	4	2
FULTON	245	40.4	267	41.3	57	63	184	198
GILMER	1	—	4	—	1	4	0	0
GLASCOCK	0	—	1	—	0	1	0	0
GLYNN	24	89.0	22	74.8	14	16	10	6
GORDON	24	65.7	13	35.6	21	12	3	1
GRADY	8	33.5	12	53.0	5	8	3	4
GREENE	6	42.4	2	—	3	1	3	1
GWINNETT	77	28.9	87	24.3	74	80	3	9
HABERSHAM	7	27.5	4	—	7	3	0	0
HALL	32	36.4	41	43.8	28	33	4	5
HANCOCK	3	—	5	44.2	1	3	2	5
HARALSON	14	65.1	7	31.0	8	6	6	1
HARRIS	12	71.8	4	—	11	9	1	2
HART	5	24.1	9	46.8	4	8	1	0
HEARD	1	—	3	—	1	2	0	1
HENRY	14	28.4	24	40.0	13	22	1	2
HOUSTON	62	44.4	55	35.8	26	19	16	16
IRWIN	1	—	4	—	0	2	1	2
JACKSON	13	44.1	17	55.2	8	16	5	1
JASPER	2	—	7	75.7	1	0	1	7
JEFF DAVIS	6	43.0	6	44.8	6	4	0	2
JEFFERSON	10	44.2	13	62.0	1	3	9	10
JENKINS	6	58.3	6	61.3	4	3	2	5
JOHNSON	4	—	1	—	1	0	3	1
JONES	11	53.1	11	49.4	10	8	1	3
LAMAR	6	43.6	6	44.6	4	4	2	2
LANIER	5	70.5	3	—	4	3	1	0
LAURENS	15	34.4	17	38.6	8	7	7	10
LEE	10	59.2	9	46.4	4	3	6	6
LIBERTY	19	38.4	18	29.6	10	12	8	6
LINCOLN	3	—	2	—	1	0	2	2
LONG	4	—	8	115.2	4	4	0	4
LOWNDES	31	38.0	41	49.2	17	24	14	16
LUMPKIN	3	—	11	82.2	3	11	0	0
MACON	8	46.8	7	42.4	1	1	7	6
MADISON	11	51.5	10	46.1	10	10	1	0
MARION	0	—	3	—	0	0	0	3
MCDUFFIE	9	40.2	11	47.9	4	6	5	5
MCINTOSH	8	80.6	7	71.8	5	3	3	4
MERIWETHER	16	62.2	9	35.5	10	4	6	5
MILLER	4	—	3	—	2	0	2	3
MITCHELL	20	72.9	10	38.9	7	2	13	8
MONROE	2	—	3	—	2	1	0	2
MONTGOMERY	4	—	2	—	2	1	2	1
MORGAN	8	56.0	8	57.0	5	4	3	4
MURRAY	8	30.3	10	35.2	7	10	0	0
MUSCOGEE	86	46.1	63	33.3	45	28	41	34

— Number to small to calculate a reliable rate

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	TOTAL				WHITE		AFRICAN-AMERICAN	
	1981-85		1986-90		1981-85	1986-90	1981-85	1986-90
COUNTY	NUMBER	RATE	NUMBER	RATE	NUM	NUM	NUM	NUM
NEWTON	13	30.0	18	39.8	8	13	5	5
OCONEE	2	—	10	52.6	2	7	0	3
OGLETHORPE	5	47.5	7	68.9	5	4	0	3
PAULDING	18	47.9	11	24.6	18	11	0	0
PEACH	16	70.3	7	30.9	9	3	7	4
PICKENS	6	46.3	5	36.7	6	5	0	0
PIERCE	9	60.8	9	62.3	7	6	2	3
PIKE	5		4		2	3	1	1
POLK	17	44.9	15	41.0	11	11	5	2
[illegible]	4	61.3	2		4	1	2	1
PUTNAM	3		9	65.4	3	6	1	3
QUITMAN	1		1		1	0	2	1
RABUN	3		4		4	3	0	0
RANDOLPH	1		2		0	1	1	1
RICHMOND	86	42.0	102	50.8	31	47	51	54
ROCKDALE	17	29.2	22	38.2	8	18	9	4
SCHLEY	1		2		1	1	0	1
SCREVEN	10	57.5	8	49.1	5	5	1	3
SEMINOLE	3		5	71.7	1	2	2	5
SPALDING	21	37.8	21	38.9	17	10	5	13
STEPHENS	7	33.4	8	36.6	5	8	1	0
STEWART	1		0		1	0	2	0
SUMTER	17	37.1	16	36.5	1	4	12	12
TALBOT	1		3	71.8	0	0	1	5
TALIAFERRO	1		2		0	0	0	2
TATTNALL	7	39.4	6	34.8	6	1	1	3
TAYLOR	3	56.2	3	59.8	0	3	3	1
TELFAIR	4		4	29.0	3	2	1	2
TERRELL	5		4		2	3	3	1
THOMAS	14	34.1	11	28.1	8	8	6	3
TIFT	12	27.0	16	36.0	5	7	7	9
TOOMBS	10	37.3	11	44.0	8	9	1	2
TOWNS	1		1		1	1	0	0
TREUTLEN	1		3		1	2	2	2
TROUP	21	39.2	21	40.0	13	14	7	10
TURNER	3		6	34.1	2	2	1	4
TWIGGS	3	50.3	3	46.6	3	3	1	3
UNION	5	40.1	5	38.4	5	5	0	0
UPSON	3		7	46.5	2	6	1	1
WALKER	23	46.8	19	38.8	28	19	1	0
WALTON	12	37.6	28	62.5	14	21	5	3
WARE	19	39.4	21	39.0	12	7	7	14
WARREN	1		3		1	1	1	2
WASHINGTON	11	40.4	12	39.0	5	3	6	9
WAYNE	8	28.1	10	33.5	9	8	1	2
WEBSTER	0		2		0	0	0	2
WHEELER	1		1		1	0	0	1
WHITE	3	37.1	3		5	2	1	0
WHITFIELD	17	30.1	21	34.5	17	20	3	2
WILCOX	1		4		1	2	0	2
WILKES	3	37.9	4	51.1	1	1	2	3
WILKINSON	3	57.6	2	37.4	1	1	2	1
WORTH	7	33.3	8	37.7	5	5	2	4
GA TOTAL	2505	39.2	2562	38.4	1458	1446	1031	1089

WHAT THE NUMBERS TELL US

GEORGIA TREND OVER THE 1980's = 2% DECLINE

In the first half of the decade, Georgia had a child death rate of 39.2 per 100,000 children ages 1 to 14.

Although the rate declined 2% to 38.4 in the second half of the decade, over 2,500 of Georgia's children died, more than the total for the previous 5 years.

COUNTY RATES OVER THE 1980's

TREND	# OF COUNTIES	% OF COUNTIES
Decline	53	54%
Increase	46	46%

HOW THE COUNTIES LOOK: 1986-1990

In 7 counties the child death rate meets or is less than the national health goal of 28 or fewer child deaths per 100,000.

15 counties have a child death rate lower than the national average of 32.4 per 100,000 children.

34 counties have a child death rate lower than the state average of 38.4 deaths per 100,000.

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TEEN VIOLENT DEATHS

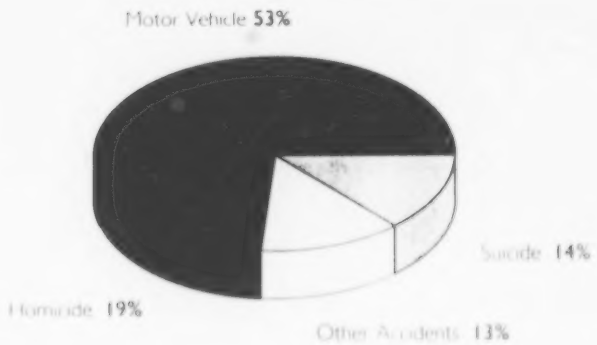
The rate at which teenagers ages 15 to 19 died as a result of homicide, suicide or accident increased 11% in Georgia during the 1980's. In national comparisons for 1992, Georgia ranks 39th on this indicator.

Of the 84 counties for which trends can be calculated, 40% reduced their teen violent death rate during the late 1980's. No improvement was evident in 59% of the counties, and several counties increased their rate of teen violent death by over 75%. Of the 7 counties with the greatest number of children in the state (Fulton, Dekalb, Cobb, Gwinnett, Chatham, Richmond and Clayton), only Cobb and Clayton counties decreased their teen violent death rates.

As with most indicators of child well-being, there are marked differences between the races in teen violent deaths. During the 1980's, the violent death rate for African-American teens increased 32%. It increased 6% for white teens during the same time period.

When teen violent deaths in Georgia are examined by cause, there are often significant differences between white and African-American youth. In 1990, accidents accounted for two-thirds of violent teen deaths, and 85% of accidental deaths were related to motor vehicles. White teens were more than twice as likely to die in a motor vehicle accident than African-American teens. And although the number of white teens dying in this manner decreased over the decade, motor vehicle accidents remained the leading cause of violent death among white teens.

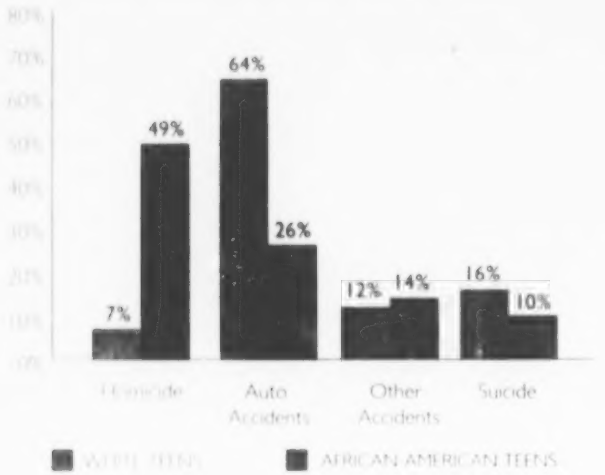
CAUSES OF VIOLENT DEATH AMONG GEORGIA TEENS AGES 15-19, 1990



The rate of teen death from homicide, suicide or accident increased 11% in Georgia during the 1980's.

During the 1980's, the violent death rate increased 32% for African-American teens and increased 6% for white teens.

CAUSES OF VIOLENT DEATH AMONG GEORGIA TEENS AGES 15-19, BY RACE, 1990



In 1990, African-American teens were **6** times more likely to die of homicide than white teens.

Motor vehicle accidents made up **85%** of accident-related deaths for teens and white teens were more than twice as likely to die in this manner, than African-American teens.

In contrast, homicide was the leading cause of violent death among African-American teens in Georgia. The homicide rate for African-American teens increased 136% during the 1980's. By 1990 African-American teens were 7 times more likely to die of homicide than white teens.

In 1990, suicides accounted for 16% of violent deaths among white teens and 10% of violent deaths among African-American teens in Georgia. African-American and white males took their own lives 4 to 5 times more than females of either race.

National data show that male teens are much more likely to die violently than female teens, and low income teens of both races are more likely to die by homicide or accident than teens from higher income families.

It is estimated that alcohol and drug use play a role in 30-60% of teen suicides and motor vehicle deaths across the country. Recent surveys reveal that between 5,000 and 8,000 Georgia youth use alcohol or drugs every day.

Research shows that when teens die violently, there were often significant gaps in the supports and opportunities that had been available to them. Efforts to involve teens in productive community activities, mental health services, substance abuse programs, organized after school activities, support groups and mentor programs are often lacking. Communities and service systems that fill in these gaps can help reverse the current trend in Georgia, and decrease the number of teens who die violently each year.

TEEN VIOLENT DEATHS *Number and Rate per 100,000 of Violent Deaths Among Teens Ages 15 to 19, Georgia, 1981-1985 and 1986-1990*

COUNTY	1981-85 NUMBER	1981-85 RATE	1986-90 NUMBER	1986-90 RATE
[illegible]	5	[illegible]	4	[illegible]
[illegible]	3	[illegible]	1	[illegible]
[illegible]	3	[illegible]	3	[illegible]
[illegible]	8	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	82.1
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	139.8
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	144.0
BARTOW	16	89.5	21	107.7
BEN HILL	6	89.2	10	150.0
BERRIEN	9	90.1	11	116.3
BIBB	47	[illegible]	61	57.4
BLECKLEY	4	[illegible]	5	92.8
BRANTLEY	8	139.2	6	106.7
BROOKS	3	[illegible]	5	77.1
BRYAN	3	[illegible]	5	83.9
BULLOCH	13	50.8	10	35.3
BURKE	5	[illegible]	7	78.6
BUTTS	6	80.1	9	[illegible]
CALHOUN	2	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
CAMDEN	7	46.4	9	87.2
CANDLER	3	[illegible]	[illegible]	211.4
CARROLL	24	73.1	28	99.6
CATOOSA	6	41.7	12	91.2
CHARLTON	2	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
CHATHAM	57	83.1	58	69.2
CHATTAHOOCHEE	3	68.9	[illegible]	[illegible]
CHATTOOGA	5	52.2	9	102.1
CHEROKEE	12	32.5	22	69.2
CLARKE	8	31.7	20	41.5
CLAY	0	[illegible]	3	[illegible]
CLAYTON	53	59.1	81	36.6
CLINCH	2	[illegible]	3	[illegible]
COBB	108	80.4	108	74
COFFEE	6	41.5	8	61.9
COLQUITT	19	111.0	10	66.2
COLUMBIA	23	59.8	30	66.3
COOK	7	117.4	8	86.6
COWETA	15	46.0	17	86.6
CRAWFORD	2	[illegible]	3	133.9
CRISP	11	[illegible]	11	82.1
DADE	3	[illegible]	3	82.3
DAWSON	2	[illegible]	4	208.3
DECATUR	5	[illegible]	8	80.7
DEKALB	125	80.5	132	86.9
DODGE	9	76.1	12	204.4
DOOLY	2	[illegible]	3	[illegible]
DOUGHERTY	30	59.8	36	80.0
DOUGLAS	14	69.1	19	88.2
EARLY	6	90.2	8	91.1
ECHOLS	2	[illegible]	1	[illegible]
EFFINGHAM	8	85.5	12	119.6
ELBERT	10	75.1	6	85.5
EMANUEL	10	107.5	9	[illegible]

COUNTY	1981-85 NUMBER	1981-85 RATE	1986-90 NUMBER	1986-90 RATE
EVANS	5	118.5	3	[illegible]
FANNIN	3	[illegible]	1	[illegible]
FAYETTE	9	53.3	10	57.3
FLOYD	32	83.9	31	83.6
FORSYTH	11	126.3	22	146.5
FRANKLIN	3	[illegible]	10	130.6
FULTON	162	64.9	199	81.5
GILMER	3	[illegible]	6	122.4
GLASCOCK	1	[illegible]	1	[illegible]
GLYNN	14	55.1	15	64.0
GORDON	12	86.3	16	112.6
GRADY	9	97.5	8	91.1
GREENE	2	[illegible]	3	[illegible]
GWINNETT	51	64.5	91	88.3
HABERSHAM	10	72.2	5	39.1
HALL	12	90.7	15	98.1
HANCOCK	5	102.7	2	[illegible]
HARALSON	10	119.2	10	121.0
HARRIS	3	[illegible]	9	131.6
HART	8	100.8	10	135.1
HEARD	3	[illegible]	1	[illegible]
HENRY	13	73.1	28	142.2
HOUSTON	29	61.6	27	77.8
IRWIN	3	[illegible]	[illegible]	195.4
JACKSON	11	147.3	11	100.3
JASPER	3	[illegible]	3	[illegible]
JEFF DAVIS	3	[illegible]	5	176.2
JEFFERSON	3	[illegible]	6	76.2
JENKINS	3	[illegible]	6	173.5
JOHNSON	6	156.8	5	145.2
JONES	10	196.5	3	[illegible]
LAMAR	5	81.0	7	119.1
LANIER	4	[illegible]	3	[illegible]
LAURENS	15	69.8	10	49.0
LEE	3	[illegible]	4	[illegible]
LIBERTY	14	57.9	10	44.7
LINCOLN	3	[illegible]	5	171.5
LONG	2	[illegible]	2	[illegible]
LOWNDES	15	42.6	22	64.7
LUMPKIN	3	[illegible]	3	[illegible]
MACON	8	119.6	5	84.5
MADISON	3	[illegible]	11	139.0
MARION	2	[illegible]	3	[illegible]
MCDUFFIE	10	112.2	15	184.9
MCINTOSH	4	[illegible]	3	[illegible]
MERIWETHER	9	90.0	7	72.8
MILLER	5	163.2	1	[illegible]
MITCHELL	8	76.0	8	82.5
MONROE	2	[illegible]	5	70.1
MONTGOMERY	2	[illegible]	4	[illegible]
MORGAN	8	145.9	3	[illegible]
MURRAY	2	—	15	143.6
MUSCOGEE	53	61.9	41	53.4

— Number too small to calculate a reliable rate

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COUNTY	1981-85 NUMBER	1981-85 RATE	1986-90 NUMBER	1986-90 RATE
NEWTON	14	77.8	21	119.9
OCONEE	3	—	4	
OGLETHORPE	11	268.5	5	133.0
PAULDING	11	87.0	12	82.7
PEACH	7	64.1	11	103.7
PICKENS	8	153.5	6	115.9
PIERCE	9	156.3	8	135.7
PIKE	7	165.2	3	
POLK	11	75.5	16	117.4
PULASKI	5	128.0	5	149.3
PUTNAM	6	118.7	6	120.0
QUITMAN	1		1	
RABUN	5	114.8	5	118.3
RANDOLPH	4		1	
RICHMOND	81	42.4	52	61.9
ROCKDALE	15	81.5	21	101.1
SCHLEY	0		1	
SCREVEN	3		6	110.7
SEMINOLE	4	114.6	2	
SPALDING	20	70.8	17	58.5
STEPHENS	12	105.5	8	66.2
STEWART	1		2	
SUMTER	8	44.1	13	70.1
TALBOT	1		1	
TALIAFERRO	1		1	
TATTNALL	8	68.1	6	51.6
TAYLOR	4		1	
TELFAIR	7	113.6	9	139.4
TERRELL	4	79.8	1	
THOMAS	8	59.2	19	134.7
TIFT	11	61.0	15	81.3
TOOMBS	3		8	81.9
TOWNS	3		2	
TREUTLEN	3		2	
TROUP	19	43.1	31	69.0
TURNER	3		4	
TWIGGS	3		3	
UNION	3		2	17.2
UPSON	12	97.8	5	40.1
WALKER	13	34.3	11	29.1
WALTON	13	47.2	14	49.9
WARE	14	57.3	12	49.1
WARREN	3		1	
WASHINGTON	9	76.4	3	
WAYNE	5	31.9	5	32.1
WEBSTER	0		2	
WHEELER	1		1	
WILCOX	3		5	94.6
WILKES	4	63.4	2	31.5
WILKINSON	3		0	
WORTH	5		3	
GEORGIA	14		11	35.6
GEORGIA	5	26.0	5	25.1
GA TOTAL	1852	71.1	1991	79.0

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WHAT THE NUMBERS TELL US

GEORGIA TREND OVER THE 1980's = 11% INCREASE

- In the first half of the decade, 71.1 per 100,000 teens in Georgia died violently, from either homicide, suicide or accident.
- In the second half of the decade, the rate increased to 79 per 100,000 teens, bringing the total number of violent teen deaths to 1,991 during those years.

COUNTY RATES OVER THE 1980's

TREND	# OF COUNTIES	% OF COUNTIES
Decline	34	40%
Increase	50	59%

HOW THE COUNTIES LOOK: 1986-1990

- 26 counties have teen violent death rates lower than the national rate of 69.3 per 100,000 teens.

35 counties have a teen violent death rate less than the state average of 79 per 100,000 teens.

20 counties have a teen violent death rate over 138.6 - a rate twice as high as the U.S. - accounting for over 10% of Georgia's teen violent deaths.

ABUSED AND NEGLECTED CHILDREN

The number of children suffering abuse and neglect is rising. In Georgia, over 60,000 cases of physical abuse, sexual abuse or neglect of children were confirmed between January, 1987 and June, 1989, although experts agree that confirmed cases account for a small percentage of children who are victimized. At a minimum, abused and neglected children need treatment for physical injuries and emotional trauma. Often, they must be removed from their homes for protection. Given the long-term social and emotional problems experienced by most abuse survivors, the increasing rate of abuse and neglect in Georgia has serious implications for the future.

Neglect of children accounts for 70% of the cases confirmed in Georgia between January, 1987 and June, 1989. The rate of these confirmed neglect cases increased 53% during this time. Although fewer children suffered physical abuse (about one-fifth of the confirmed cases) the rate of this abuse increased by 67% during the 30-month period. Sexual abuse accounted for 12% of the confirmed cases, and the rate increased 50% over the time period.

Neglect was most often found among the youngest children (ages 0 to 4), while physical and sexual abuse were more common among children ages 5 to 14. Female children were found to have been sexually abused three times more often than male children.

Child protective workers in Georgia carry average caseloads of 30-35 families, far exceeding the nationally recognized standard of 18 cases per worker. In 1990,

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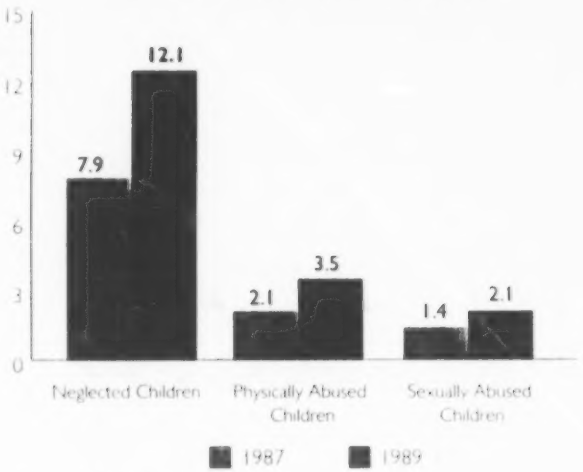
THE GROWING RATE OF CHILD ABUSE AND NEGLECT AMONG GEORGIA'S CHILDREN, JANUARY, 1987 AND JUNE, 1990.*



* Rate per 100,000 children

Over **60,000** children in Georgia under age 1[illegible] were confirmed to have b[illegible] abused or neglected between January, 1987 and June, 1989.

In 1990, Child Protective Services workers received more than **45,000** reports of abuse or neglect involving over **86,000** children.

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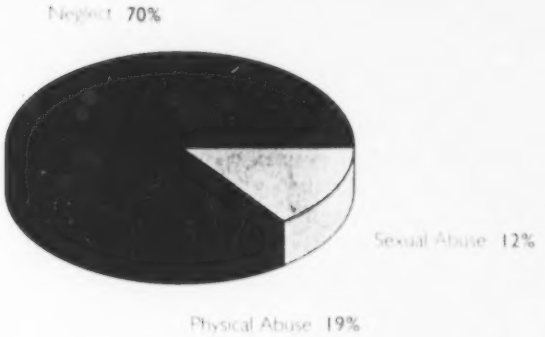
ABUSED AND NEGLECTED CHILDREN

CONFIRMED CASES OF ABUSE AND NEGLECT IN GEORGIA, BY TYPE, JANUARY, 1987 THROUGH JUNE, 1989



70% of confirmed cases were due to neglect.

Neglect was found more often among children under **5**, while physical and sexual abuse were more common among children ages **5** to **14**.

Georgia's Child Protective Services received more than 45,000 reports of child abuse or neglect involving over 86,000 children.

Why are so many children being abused and neglected each year? Socio-economic factors are likely to play a substantial role. Experts agree that economic hardship puts a tremendous strain on families. Yet while financial stress is linked with abuse, so are other risk factors having little to do with economic status such as alcohol or drug use, marital conflicts or social isolation of a family.

The available statistics on child victimization in Georgia may not accurately represent the scope of the problem. Abuse and neglect are often kept well hidden within families. At the same time, about one-third of the abuse and neglect cases investigated each year in Georgia remain "unconfirmed" — not enough evidence to make an arrest or remove a child to safety, but enough evidence to leave some doubt.

Children who have been abused or neglected need protection and treatment. Many of the adults who abuse and neglect today are survivors of childhood abuse who went without adequate help. Research has shown that intensive family preservation services, support groups, home visiting programs, parent education and efforts to decrease isolation among families all reduce the incidence of abuse and neglect. This prevention is vital to reversing Georgia's current trends.

ABUSED AND NEGLECTED CHILDREN *Number and Rate per 100,000 of Abused and Neglected Children, Georgia, January 1987 to June 1989*

COUNTY	NEGLECT NUM	NEGLECT RATE	PHYSICAL NUM	PHYSICAL RATE	SEXUAL NUM	SEXUAL RATE
APPLING	185	14.21	55	4.24	33	2.49
ATKINSON	82	15.78	10	1.95	19	3.71
BACON	166	21.52	80	3.5	16	1.8
BAKER	54	16.34	6	1.7	11	3.78
BALDWIN	358	11.38	43	1.46	56	2.08
BANKS	30	3.15	24	2.56	12	2.1
BARROW	220	12.77	55	2.76	40	2
BARTOW	249	5.76	67	1.63	122	2.83
BEN HILL	153	10.53	45	3.17	25	1.87
BERRIEN	119	12.76	25	2.55	39	3.88
BIBB	1933	14.7	338	2.72	171	1.57
BLECKLEY	81	10.86	17	2.24	15	1.97
BRANTLEY	106	16.43	10	0.87	19	3.4
BROOKS	236	16.69	27	1.91	13	1.04
BRYAN	181	16.87	80	2.8	35	3.1
BULLOCH	460	15.69	43	1.54	47	1.63
BURKE	259	9.34	62	3.5	25	1.25
BUTTS	63	5.79	30	3.29	11	1.06
CALHOUN	39	10.11	20	3.82	4	1.01
CAMDEN	215	16.67	62	5	23	1.77
CANDLER	119	22.2	9	1.84	9	2.07
CARROLL	404	8.69	128	2.71	97	2.01
CATOOSA	169	8.01	112	5.23	57	2.86
CHARLTON	67	9.58	9	1.32	12	1.71
CHATHAM	1660	8.08	191	2.2	176	1.17
CHATTAHOOCHEE	63	5.3	19	1.32	4	0.22
CHATTOOGA	159	12.11	23	1.81	27	2.06
CHEROKEE	163	4.23	100	1.72	101	2.55
CLARKE	473	7.57	111	1.97	67	1.23
CLAY	159	51.31	23	8.16	5	0.76
CLAYTON	880	6.57	265	2.27	159	1.28
CLINCH	47	7.85	31	5.45	12	2.19
COBB	1221	7.24	588	3.26	318	1.66
COFFEE	398	16.02	85	3.64	66	2.76
COLQUITT	619	19.95	97	3.37	84	2.97
COLUMBIA	159	3.81	103	2.47	63	1.45
COOK	222	18.19	68	5.46	48	4.22
COWETA	268	7.71	107	3.18	51	1.51
CRAWFORD	51	10.75	17	2.66	25	3.79
CRISP	604	31.04	60	3.37	68	3.96
DADE	65	22.68	11	0.84	25	1.86
DAWSON	42	32.57	8	1.52	7	1.23
DECATUR	343	14.11	104	4.71	65	3.07
DEKALB	1350	3.09	681	1.65	337	0.89
DODGE	38	2.88	16	1.27	27	2.1
DOOLY	196	16.29	17	1.72	16	1.44
DOUGHERTY	722	6.41	190	1.75	84	0.9
DOUGLAS	282	11.05	106	3.61	81	1.74
EARLY	93	6.27	15	1.74	15	1.04
ECHOLS	1	0.35	1	0.45	0	0
EFFINGHAM	135	8.91	36	2.11	45	2.43
ELBERT	15	1.12	15	1.17	18	1.35
EMANUEL	498	26.89	71	4.05	50	3.1

COUNTY	NEGLECT NUM	NEGLECT RATE	PHYSICAL NUM	PHYSICAL RATE	SEXUAL NUM	SEXUAL RATE
EVANS	110	15.05	24	3.33	15	2.26
FANNIN	80	5.61	23	1.63	24	1.72
FAYETTE	151	10.38	42	3.27	16	4.68
FLOYD	693	13.31	123	2.55	92	1.78
FORSYTH	92	2.43	30	0.82	36	0.99
FRANKLIN	109	11.77	48	5.65	35	3.22
FULTON	5386	8.8	1201	2.12	603	1.27
GILMER	28	2.18	11	0.9	7	0.61
GLASCOCK	4	1.94	3	1.62	5	2.78
GLYNN	620	14.25	175	4.17	104	2.59
GORDON	162	5.32	73	2.48	33	1.39
GRADY	105	6.18	39	2.42	39	2.44
GREENE	119	9.45	45	4.48	13	1.36
GWINNETT	617	2.89	353	4.46	168	1.3
HABERSHAM	246	19.21	71	3.92	45	2.09
HALL	443	8.1	197	3.53	100	1.89
HANCOCK	24	3.15	5	0.24	5	0.22
HARALSON	209	15.63	61	3.83	47	3.26
HARRIS	66	5.52	24	2.02	15	1.31
HART	72	6.12	38	3.02	17	1.32
HEARD	58	10.39	21	3.64	26	4.77
HENRY	149	5.04	77	2.46	70	2.11
HOUSTON	675	10.22	169	2.66	186	2.99
IRWIN	125	15.3	19	2.59	18	2.43
JACKSON	166	8.01	59	2.85	50	2.36
JASPER	12	1.7	5	0.92	1	0.13
JEFF DAVIS	84	9.92	45	4.45	16	1.52
JEFFERSON	250	10.65	36	1.73	20	1.7
JENKINS	181	23.22	26	3.81	20	2.85
JOHNSON	75	8.59	12	1.66	8	1.25
JONES	165	10.71	57	3.84	33	2.16
LAMAR	133	11	25	2.73	19	1.99
LANIER	50	10.75	16	3.11	8	1.72
LAURENS	341	9.85	80	2.58	42	1.47
LEE	44	6.45	26	2.19	39	3.79
LIBERTY	832	15	231	4.71	136	3.11
LINCOLN	51	7.75	2	0.48	14	2.85
LONG	315	55.1	10	5.81	21	3.84
LOWNDES	624	8.97	144	2.48	125	2.13
LUMPKIN	120	11.42	31	2.98	19	1.59
MCDUFFIE	265	16.45	52	3.37	25	1.68
MCINTOSH	120	19.72	22	3.2	23	3.94
MACON	229	14.97	32	2.47	31	2.73
MADISON	71	3.88	16	0.86	16	0.96
MARION	6	1.64	4	0.93	0	0
MERIWETHER	171	9.2	40	2.51	25	1.89
MILLER	36	6.41	5	0.89	2	0.34
MITCHELL	103	4.24	16	1.05	17	0.93
MONROE	117	9.9	19	1.71	31	2.91
MONTGOMERY	60	11.38	6	1.03	8	1.41
MORGAN	53	4.71	31	3.25	9	0.89
MURRAY	289	10.6	48	1.81	42	1.59
MUSCOGEE	1585	11.12	491	3.49	315	2.51

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COUNTY	NEGLECT NUM	NEGLECT RATE	PHYSICAL NUM	PHYSICAL RATE	SEXUAL NUM	SEXUAL RATE
NEWTON	458	15.61	81	2.73	88	2.94
OCONEE	64	10.37	16	2.2	7	0.44
OGLETHORPE	68	9.83	15	2.2	19	2.74
PAULDING	197	8.5	142	5.6	105	3.77
PEACH	137	8.56	43	2.34	26	1.93
PICKENS	61	5.07	17	1.31	20	1.5
PIERCE	76	20.93	25	11.95	27	2.48
PIKE	90	13.12	43	6.03	21	3.46
POLK	49	3.38	19	0.86	9	0.31
RABUN	43	4.03	13	1.69	8	1.09
RANDOLPH	112	11.95	14	1.74	20	2.56
RICHMOND	1,022	10.22	21	1.99	7	3.45
ROCKDALE	48	1.48	4	0.91	2	0.23
SCHLEY	26	10.6	8	0.95	0	0
SCREVEN	163	9.9	298	4.95	102	1.42
SEMINOLE	148	19.73	107	9.92	42	3.13
SPALDING	180	10.86	8	1.24	9	2.7
STEPHENS	183	9	23	1.61	13	1.95
STEWART	61	13.21	11	1.51	6	0.81
SUMTER	282	7.96	190	4.98	108	2.86
TALBOT	58	8.14	30	3.91	13	0.9
TALIAFERRO	27	5.19	10	0.99	5	2.98
TATTNALL	124	5.05	50	2.1	44	1.82
TAYLOR	39	7.43	7	1.43	2	0.43
TELFAIR	56	5.6	8	1.16	1	0.11
TERRELL	142	9.22	47	3.7	27	2.25
THOMAS	216	5.16	58	2.41	15	0.98
TIFT	183	6.8	33	1.29	18	0.75
TOOMBS	139	6.91	31	1.13	11	0.6
TOWNS	52	5.2	44	3.99	10	1.1
TREUTLEN	74	9.14	36	3.61	17	1.63
TROUP	337	7.43	58	1.61	17	0.51
TURNER	102	8.82	31	2.24	18	1.73
TWIGGS	49	6.93	11	1.13	11	1.69
UNION	52	3.63	5	0.47	14	1.63
UPSON	196	5.46	84	2.61	46	1.21
WALKER	332	4.92	57	2.04	19	1.29
WALTON	165	3.61	42	0.91	12	0.56
WARE			58		18	
WARREN	103	15.1	34	5.13	29	1.68
WASHINGTON	126	5.6	32	1.53	20	0.67
WAYNE	199	5.4	40	1.24	14	0.54
WEBSTER	14	9.96	9	3.55	56	1.96
WHEELER	29	4.28	8	2.59	5	0.77
WHITE	64	3.4	28	1.49	21	1.86
WHITFIELD	240	3.81	26	1.65	32	1.47
WILCOX	49	6.91	1	0.87	0	0
WILKES	144	9.6	30	2.52	10	1.47
WILKINSON	132	9.2	8	0.79	12	1.95
WORTH	112	5.2	17	1.1	16	1.1
GA TOTAL	9,965	9.03	11,304	2.51	7,315	1.66

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WHAT THE NUMBERS TELL US

HOW GEORGIA LOOKS: JANUARY, 1987 - JUNE, 1989

Georgia children are 50% more likely to be physically abused than sexually abused.

They are more than 3 times as likely to be neglected as physically abused.

HOW THE COUNTIES LOOKS: JANUARY, 1987 - JUNE, 1989

9 counties had rates of neglect more than twice the state average of 9.03 confirmed cases per 100,000 children.

26 counties had rates of neglect under 5 per 100,000 children.

While 10 counties had rates of physical abuse nearly double the state average of 2.51 per 100,000 children, 17 counties had rates lower than 1 per 100,000 children.

While 6 counties reported no confirmed cases of sexual abuse, 17 counties had rates more than 2 times the state average of 1.66 per 100,000 children.

JUVENILES COMMITTED TO STATE CUSTODY

Most children who end up in the juvenile justice system have been let down, by their families, by their communities, or by service systems. In Georgia, over 50,000 cases of delinquency or unruly behavior were filed in 1990 against youth ages 10 to 17, a 92% increase from 1982. Over three-fourths of these cases were for criminal offenses. Violent crime among youth increased 10% between 1989 and 1990.

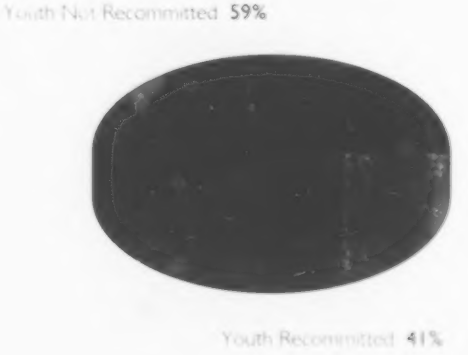
When juveniles are committed to state custody they are placed either in a youth development center or an alternative program. Along the way, they may also be held in locked detention awaiting a court hearing or a placement. During the 1980's, the juvenile commitment rate increased by 36%. In 1991, 3,385 juveniles were committed to state custody, and nearly 14,000 youth were held in detention.

Of the 72 counties for which trends can be calculated, 66% increased their rate of juveniles committed to state custody during the 1980's. Fifteen counties had an increase of more than 95%.

Although commitment rates are increasing, the state is using alternative placements more frequently to better suit the needs of youth. Alternative placements, or "diversions," are non-secure placement sites, community-based programs, in-home supervision programs or other specialized services.

In 1982, over 40% of committed juveniles were placed into diversionary programs. This increased to a high of 66% in 1991. However, not all youth are placed in the alternative program that best suits their needs because there are often not

GEORGIA YOUTH RECOMMITTED TO STATE CUSTODY, 1991



3,385 youth were committed to state custody in 1991.

Nearly 14,000 youth were held in detention in 1991.

HOW YOUTH MOVE THROUGH THE GEORGIA JUVENILE JUSTICE SYSTEM, 1991

Diversionary programs made up **over 40%** of all placements in 1982 compared to **66%** in 1991.

The average cost of a 9 month stay in a Youth Development Center is **$29,592**.

enough spaces available. Many youth remain in detention for months waiting for a space in an alternative program.

One way to measure the impact of the juvenile justice system is to see how many of the kids who go through it are successfully rehabilitated. In 1991, 41% of youth committed to the state were caught breaking the law again while still in state custody, and were "recommitted." This represented a 26% increase from the number of "recommitments" in 1982.

Who are the children that are committed to state custody? In 1990, 87% were male, 13% female; 66% were African-American and 34% were white. The average age at time of commitment was 15, yet half of these children had not completed the sixth grade.

Diversion programs are often less expensive than traditional detention settings. In 1992, the cost of an average stay (9 months) in a state Youth Development Center was $29,592. Non-residential diversion programs for the same period of time could have cost less than $6,000, depending on the services needed.

While utilization of alternative custody arrangements may decrease the number of juveniles who go through the system over and over again, focusing on prevention efforts within families, schools and communities has been found to be the most effective way to decrease the number of crimes committed by youth.

JUVENILES COMMITTED TO STATE CUSTODY

Number and Rate per 1,000 of Committed to State Custody Youth Ages 10 to 17, Georgia 1982 and 1991

COUNTY	1982 NUMBER	1982 RATE	1991 NUMBER	1991 RATE
APPLING	1	*	1	*
ATKINSON	1	*	1	*
BACON	1	*	1	*
BAKER	1	*	1	*
BALDWIN	1	*	1	*
BANKS	1	*	1	*
BARROW	1	*	1	*
BARTOW	1	*	1	*
BEN HILL	1	*	1	*
BERRIEN	1	*	1	*
BIBB	1	*	1	*
BLECKLEY	1	*	1	*
BRANTLEY	1	*	1	*
BROOKS	1	*	1	*
BRYAN	1	*	1	*
BULLOCH	1	*	1	*
BURKE	1	*	1	*
BUTTS	1	*	1	*
CALHOUN	1	*	1	*
CAMDEN	1	*	1	*
CANDLER	1	*	1	*
CARROLL	1	*	1	*
CATOOSA	1	*	1	*
CHARLTON	1	*	1	*
CHATHAM	1	*	1	*
CHATTAHOOCHEE	1	*	1	*
CHATTOOGA	1	*	1	*
CHEROKEE	1	*	1	*
CLARKE	1	*	1	*
CLAY	1	*	1	*
CLAYTON	1	*	1	*
CLINCH	1	*	1	*
COBB	1	*	1	*
COFFEE	1	*	1	*
COLQUITT	1	*	1	*
COLUMBIA	1	*	1	*
COOK	1	*	1	*
COWETA	1	*	1	*
CRAWFORD	1	*	1	*
CRISP	1	*	1	*
DADE	1	*	1	*
DAWSON	1	*	1	*
DECATUR	1	*	1	*
DEKALB	1	*	1	*
DODGE	1	*	1	*
DOOLY	1	*	1	*
DOUGHERTY	1	*	1	*
DOUGLAS	1	*	1	*
EARLY	1	*	1	*
ECHOLS	1	*	1	*
EFFINGHAM	1	*	1	*
ELBERT	1	*	1	*
EMANUEL	1	*	1	*

COUNTY	1982 NUMBER	1982 RATE	1991 NUMBER	1991 RATE
EVANS	1	*	1	*
FANNIN	1	*	1	*
FAYETTE	1	*	1	*
FLOYD	1	*	1	*
FORSYTH	1	*	1	*
FRANKLIN	1	*	1	*
FULTON	1	*	1	*
GILMER	1	*	1	*
GLASCOCK	1	*	1	*
GLYNN	1	*	1	*
GORDON	1	*	1	*
GRADY	1	*	1	*
GREENE	1	*	1	*
GWINNETT	1	*	1	*
HABERSHAM	1	*	1	*
HALL	1	*	1	*
HANCOCK	1	*	1	*
HARALSON	1	*	1	*
HARRIS	1	*	1	*
HART	1	*	1	*
HEARD	1	*	1	*
HENRY	1	*	1	*
HOUSTON	1	*	1	*
IRWIN	1	*	1	*
JACKSON	1	*	1	*
JASPER	1	*	1	*
JEFF DAVIS	1	*	1	*
JEFFERSON	1	*	1	*
JENKINS	1	*	1	*
JOHNSON	1	*	1	*
JONES	1	*	1	*
LAMAR	1	*	1	*
LANIER	1	*	1	*
LAURENS	1	*	1	*
LEE	1	*	1	*
LIBERTY	1	*	1	*
LINCOLN	1	*	1	*
LONG	1	*	1	*
LOWNDES	1	*	1	*
LUMPKIN	1	*	1	*
MACON	1	*	1	*
MADISON	1	*	1	*
MARION	1	*	1	*
MCDUFFIE	1	*	1	*
MCINTOSH	1	*	1	*
MERIWETHER	1	*	1	*
MILLER	1	*	1	*
MITCHELL	1	*	1	*
MONROE	1	*	1	*
MONTGOMERY	0	*	1	*
MORGAN	4	*	2	*
MURRAY	14	45	16	48
MUSCOGEE	104	46	201	102

* — Number too small to calculate a rate

COUNTY	1982 NUMBER	1982 RATE	1991 NUMBER	1991 RATE
NEWTON	15	2.9	24	4.8
OCONEE	0		2	
OGLETHORPE	1		3	
PAULDING	1		5	
PEACH	3	2.7	18	3.6
PICKENS	3		11	4.4
PIERCE	1		5	1.1
PIKE	1		1	
POLK	3		2	
PULASKI	0	0.0	2	1.9
PUTNAM	1	1.4	3	
QUITMAN	0		0	
RABUN	1		2	
RANDOLPH	0		0	
RICHMOND	1	0.1	4	
ROCKDALE	1	0.5	2	0.7
SCHLEY	0		0	
SCREVEN	1	0.9	1	
SEMINOLE	0		0	
SPALDING	1	0.4	3	1.1
STEPHENS	1	0.6	2	1.1
STEWART	0		0	
SUMTER	1	0.3	3	0.8
TALBOT	0		0	
TALIAFERRO	0		0	
TATTNALL	1	0.7	1	0.7
TAYLOR	0		0	
TELFAIR	0		0	
TERRELL	1	0.8	1	0.8
THOMAS	1	0.3	3	0.8
TIFT	1	0.4	3	1.1
TOOMBS	1	0.6	2	1.1
TOWNS	0		0	
TREUTLEN	0		0	
TROUP	1	0.3	3	0.8
TURNER	0		0	
TWIGGS	0		0	
UNION	0		0	
UPSON	1	0.5	2	1.0
WALKER	1	0.3	3	0.8
WALTON	1	0.4	3	1.1
WARE	1	0.4	3	1.1
WARREN	0		0	
WASHINGTON	1	0.6	2	1.1
WAYNE	1	0.6	2	1.1
WEBSTER	0		0	
WHEELER	0		0	
WHITE	1	0.6	2	1.1
WHITFIELD	1	0.3	3	0.8
WILCOX	0		0	
WILKES	1	0.8	1	0.8
WILKINSON	0		0	
WORTH	1	0.4	3	1.1
GA TOTAL	2,570	3.3	3,380	4.5

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WHAT THE NUMBERS TELL US

GEORGIA TREND OVER THE 1980's = 36% INCREASE

- In 1982, Georgia had a juvenile commitment rate of 3.3 per 1,000 youth ages 10 to 17.
- In 1991, the commitment rate increased 36% to 4.5 per 1,000.

COUNTY RATES OVER THE 1980's

TREND	# OF COUNTIES	% OF COUNTIES
Decline	24	33%
Increase	48	66%

HOW THE COUNTIES LOOK: 1991

In 48 counties the juvenile commitment rate was lower than the state average of 4.5 per 1,000 youth.

20 counties had a juvenile commitment rate of 7 per 1,000 or greater.

BIRTHS TO TEENS

When a teenager gives birth, she places herself and her child at risk. A teenage mother is less likely to complete her education which significantly reduces her job prospects. As a consequence, she is more likely to be poor. She is less likely to obtain adequate prenatal care and her child is more likely to suffer short and long-term health problems as a result. The child of a teen parent often lives with the social and emotional problems associated with poverty, stacking the odds against success in school and self-sufficiency in the future.

The birth rate for teens ages 15 to 19 in the United States is higher than in most other developed nations (over 4 times the rate in Germany, France and Japan). While the U.S. rate fell throughout the 1970's and early 1980's, it increased dramatically in the late 1980's, particularly among younger teens. By 1991, Georgia ranked 5th in the nation in births to girls ages 15 to19.

Georgia KIDS COUNT data is based on births to teens under age 18. During the second half of the 1980's, the rate increased by 11% in Georgia. Nearly 7,000 babies were born to teenage mothers in Georgia in 1990.

During the 1980's, 41% of Georgia's counties showed a decline on this indicator -- with 14 counties decreasing their teen birth rates by one-fourth. Fifty-nine percent of the counties increased their rates; 12 counties by more than one-third.

HOW DOES GEORGIA COMPARE?

BIRTH RATES FOR TEENS AGES 15-19, SELECTED COUNTRIES AND GEORGIA, 1989*

Netherlands	5.9
Denmark	9.2
France	9.2
Japan	9.8
Germany	11.1
United Kingdom	31.7
United States	58.1
GEORGIA	72.3

*For the comparison only, the Georgia teen birth rate is for girls ages 15 to 19.

6,738 babies were born to girls under age 18 in Georgia in 1990.

The birth rate for African-American girls younger than 18 was more than double the rate for white teens throughout the 1980's.

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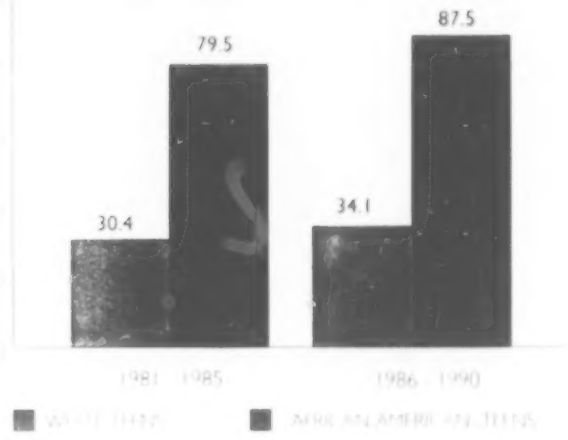
BIRTH RATES FOR GEORGIA TEENS YOUNGER THAN AGE 18, BY RACE 1981-1985 AND 1986-1990*



Georgia had the **5th highest** birth rate in the nation for teens ages 15 to 19 in 1991 comparisons.

The state spends almost **50** times more in helping to support families started by teenagers than it spends trying to prevent teenage pregnancy.

The teen birth rate increased over the decade for both white and African-American teens. While the rate for white teens increased slightly faster than the rate for African-American teens, the birth rate for African-American teens was more than double the rate for white teens.

Experts suggest that changes in the teen birth rate are the result of interrelated factors. Socioeconomic status and economic opportunity impact a teen's motivation for and success in delaying childbirth. Cultural, religious and family attitudes toward sexuality, contraception, family planning and the acceptability of child bearing at an early age also exert a strong influence on teens. Public policy in the areas of sex education, contraception and family planning is likely to play a significant role as well.

In addition to the negative social and emotional outcomes associated with teenage childbearing, the number of teens having children places a significant financial burden on the states. It is estimated that Georgia spent over $540 million (including both state and federal funds) on programs vital to the support of families started by teens (Medicaid, Aid to Families with Dependent Children, Food Stamps), yet all teens in need were not served. Only 2% of funds allocated for teenage pregnancy went to prevention efforts.

Teenagers need support and information that will give them the ability and the motivation to delay childbearing. They also need access to quality prenatal care if they do become pregnant, and educational and support services once they begin parenting.

BIRTH TO TEENS *Number and Rate per 1,000 of Births to Girls Younger than Age 18, by Race, Georgia, 1981-1985 and 1986-1990*

	TOTAL				WHITE		AFRICAN-AMERICAN	
	1981-85		1986-90		1981-85	1986-90	1981-85	1986-90
COUNTY	NUM	RATE	NUM	RATE	NUM	NUM	NUM	NUM
APPLING	157	614	104	513	136	100	1060	659
ATKINSON	52	591	66	696	40	49	892	1197
BACON	101	736	83	610	98	58	1706	1082
BAKER	24	416	24	476			475	586
BALDWIN	242	575	184	503	168	106	782	684
BANKS	35	321	44	401	30	40		
BARROW	152	496	189	605	128	126	824	1071
BARTOW	345	592	372	621	270	223	767	813
BEN HILL	139	622	151	683	93	91	971	949
BERRIEN	70	360	79	480	270	146	791	669
BIBB	1051	534	1110	636	268	345	813	918
BLECKLEY	75	502	59	457	223	234	1084	904
BRANTLEY	47	358	64	469	30	42	943	1049
BROOKS	156	719	152	703	57	46	1063	1059
BRYAN	97	574	75	398	59	29	1170	973
BULLOCH	223	508	188	469	280	250	878	816
BURKE	203	718	181	687	128	119	862	845
BUTTS	105	760	101	691	28	43	943	1017
CALHOUN	46	714	21	653			658	559
CAMDEN	100	418	120	527	35	35	545	658
CANDLER	85	441	58	363	33	37	653	919
CARROLL	370	461	423	523	116	142	1015	873
CATOOSA	105	519	138	664	135	165		
CHARLTON	91	737	82	764	47	43	1301	1372
CHATHAM	1448	559	1392	620	275	333	891	945
CHATTAHOOCHEE	42	800	44	827	24	32	446	410
CHATTOOGA	144	498	113	433	46	42	729	451
CHEROKEE	278	376	320	383	170	178	710	691
CLARKE	298	422	337	500	207	230	796	896
CLAY	41	805	21	514			1000	633
CLAYTON	672	606	728	649	295	333	442	443
CLINCH	80	875	66	751	61	47	1316	1412
COBB	866	212	1085	256	197	226	499	618
COFFEE	245	623	282	749	152	173	972	1148
COLQUITT	324	959	291	852	117	139	1091	1330
COLUMBIA	165	358	222	502	123	182	486	518
COOK	123	661	129	769	91	112	1034	1304
COWETA	267	503	368	617	161	165	788	973
CRAWFORD	35	284	40	348	18	22	415	573
CRISP	219	770	198	753	28	23	1288	1282
DADE	64	397	52	353	29	30		
DAWSON	27	337	51	527	13	26	NA	NA
DECATUR	228	624	255	754	113	125	896	1133
DEKALB	1898	302	2222	405	129	147	591	674
DODGE	94	594	132	812	69	93	547	961
DOOLY	116	780	80	627	31	25	1085	884
DOUGHERTY	903	620	895	679	28	27	914	970
DOUGLAS	261	325	351	435	30	41	591	648
EARLY	142	720	111	664	32	22	1081	1049
ECHOLS	8		6					
EFFINGHAM	100	337	96	312	26	25	621	559
ELBERT	162	683	148	750	34	46	1222	1231
EMANUEL	214	738	188	715	55	51	1044	987

	TOTAL				WHITE		AFRICAN-AMERICAN	
	1981-85		1986-90		1981-85	1986-90	1981-85	1986-90
COUNTY	NUM	RATE	NUM	RATE	NUM	NUM	NUM	NUM
EVANS	81	610	67	545	50	25	1609	899
FANNIN	53	505	67	598	30	33	NA	NA
FAYETTE	52	96	84	120	23	30	1139	
FLOYD	468	473	485	564	34	42	1067	1372
FORSYTH	142	342	136	302	34	30	NA	NA
FRANKLIN	107	581	117	646	48	55	1133	1166
FULTON	3779	535	4449	702	21	19	1167	1011
GILMER	76	541	81	564	53	56		
GLASCOCK	12	470	8					
GLYNN	338	447	394	580	28	46	1139	831
GORDON	200	480	246	590	42	56	1312	1100
GRADY	169	583	142	540	39	38	893	751
GREENE	99	615	85	546	30	36	785	662
GWINNETT	490	190	660	202	18	19	1031	454
HABERSHAM	121	599	109	386	40	38		
HALL	425	419	489	504	37	46	1220	844
HANCOCK	70	416	44	326			1179	361
HARALSON	118	419	101	398	31	38	713	538
HARRIS	74	319	66		24	27	1231	421
HART	120	489	116	522	29	35	900	851
HEARD	46	480	25	228	35	23	897	
HENRY	181	340	200	337	24	27	1220	671
HOUSTON	370	316	417	401	21	26	653	802
IRWIN	82	613	51	415	27	24	1224	676
JACKSON	156	441	190	587	41	57	805	721
JASPER	49	473	41	435	19	35	789	552
JEFF DAVIS	94	540	68	453	57	42	998	609
JEFFERSON	188	728	165	693	27	38	958	850
JENKINS	76	641	82	771	39	41	861	1155
JOHNSON	75	623	62	563	28	21	1102	982
JONES	83	343	94	402	21	37	547	458
LAMAR	82	472	99	627	27	49	713	839
LANIER	58	713	47	655	43	36	1318	1497
LAURENS	276	559	275	591	30	38	866	864
LEE	85	432	66	310	25	20	972	714
LIBERTY	308	729	282	660	69	59	825	789
LINCOLN	48	535	48	549	27	28	795	858
LONG	47	666	36	486	66	44	679	622
LOWNDES	504	552	490	570	27	25	987	1049
LUMPKIN	43	317	57	405	31	41		
MACON	103	512	111	606	28	22	617	783
MADISON	92	400	130	580	29	51	1061	1007
MARION	46	490	37	539	25	28	729	884
MCDUFFIE	199	700	148	587	41	26	1014	1013
MCINTOSH	59	462	58	475	33	48	561	464
MERIWETHER	176	541	140	474	23	28	807	631
MILLER	57	582	39	500	33		1872	1442
MITCHELL	235	730	209	726	34	35	994	980
MONROE	74	359	97	486	29	39	433	623
MONTGOMERY	29	320	33	389	24	32	426	514
MORGAN	69	413	72	477	33	25	486	743
MURRAY	157	523	202	660	52	66		
MUSCOGEE	1158	531	1292	664	35	40	810	999

— Number too small to calculate a reliable rate NA = Not Applicable

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	TOTAL				WHITE		AFRICAN-AMERICAN	
	1981-85		1986-90		1981-85	1986-90	1981-85	1986-90
COUNTY	NUM	RATE	NUM	RATE	NUM	NUM	NUM	NUM
NEWTON	340	65.4	354	71.0	518	540	935	1144
OCONEE	37	20.8	51	26.6	148	224	65.4	63.7
OGLETHORPE	51	39.7	53	46.4	289	21.7	56.2	102.6
PAULDING	188	47.2	195	45.5	450	440	85.2	70.2
PEACH	149	54.5	132	53.9	226	281	77.4	76.8
PICKENS	85	53.7	77	50.9	546	516		
PIERCE	86	46.0	78	42.7	404	41.5	77.4	52.1
PIKE	48	32.9	50	38.4	20.0	24.6	67.9	83.9
POLK	236	54.3	253	63.7	488	562	81.0	102.9
PULASKI	48	36.9	38	35.3	17.0	24.3	61.0	53.9
PUTNAM	104	68.4	57	38.5	34.2	31.5	98.5	47.1
QUITMAN	28	89.9	13	54.4	—	—	118.5	—
RABUN	31	24.5	51	38.8	24.0	39.4		
RANDOLPH	89	68.0	70	68.8	31.1	—	81.6	87.1
RICHMOND	1204	52.8	1370	67.1	35.0	42.5	75.9	93.4
ROCKDALE	167	28.6	192	30.5	23.7	26.2	70.9	78.6
SCHLEY	38	78.0	26	56.9	47.5	—	130.1	107.8
SCREVEN	82	42.2	90	54.2	33.0	31.1	49.9	73.0
SEMINOLE	73	61.5	80	75.7	30.3	22.3	110.5	142.5
SPALDING	426	64.3	445	68.3	41.1	43.9	114.6	116.0
STEPHENS	99	35.7	97	38.5	32.0	31.4	56.2	67.9
STEWART	61	64.9	37	46.8	—	—	77.5	51.9
SUMTER	346	62.3	254	66.1	24.5	28.3	92.8	95.5
TALBOT	34	36.1	33	42.7	—	—	37.9	54.6
TALIAFERRO	19	67.3	8	—	—	—	65.9	—
TATTNALL	156	68.3	123	63.8	44.8	38.5	117.6	129.2
TAYLOR	57	50.5	77	76.4	—	32.9	84.3	113.1
TELFAIR	134	93.0	91	75.3	59.6	46.0	138.0	112.2
TERRELL	126	70.9	120	81.6	—	50.4	85.2	94.6
THOMAS	390	69.1	304	61.5	36.6	36.3	104.7	89.1
TIFT	268	53.9	401	86.6	36.1	43.4	97.2	120.0
TOOMBS	184	54.7	188	62.8	42.8	45.2	78.6	102.5
TOWNS	17	29.1	16	27.7	29.1	27.9	NA	NA
TREUTLEN	52	61.5	64	80.5	58.6	71.6	64.8	89.1
TROUP	382	62.9	386	61.4	41.7	42.3	97.7	95.4
TURNER	124	91.1	112	101.8	36.8	58.3	173.3	148.2
TWIGGS	74	51.4	52	43.5	42.3	38.5	64.5	47.0
UNION	63	50.7	49	42.8	50.7	42.8	NA	NA
UPSON	184	54.7	158	53.9	43.8	46.8	78.6	68.2
WALKER	311	43.2	355	53.3	41.4	52.0	87.8	88.1
WALTON	247	50.7	273	60.8	41.9	47.9	74.0	101.1
WARE	302	59.3	250	54.6	44.3	40.5	101.5	89.5
WARREN	71	78.6	54	72.0			93.6	104.7
WASHINGTON	185	64.9	120	48.7	36.5	16.9	81.6	70.8
WAYNE	202	66.0	173	62.0	49.9	45.2	116.1	112.7
WEBSTER	12	35.1	9	—	—	—	—	—
WHEELER	37	48.1	38	53.1	39.3	45.4	63.8	67.5
WHITE	53	39.0	44	32.4	40.1	31.1	—	—
WHITFIELD	467	52.0	529	63.1	53.3	64.6	36.2	53.6
WILCOX	40	40.1	49	59.5	28.8	33.6	59.6	109.2
WILKES	75	49.2	53	42.6	27.0	—	66.4	62.2
WILKINSON	73	47.8	53	40.4	22.5	30.8	72.7	48.9
WORTH	134	49.9	148	54.8	22.7	36.4	88.8	83.8
GA TOTAL	34227	46.2	35929	51.3	30.4	34.1	79.5	87.5

WHAT THE NUMBERS TELL US

GEORGIA TREND OVER THE 1980's = 11% INCREASE

- In the first half of the decade the teen birth rate was 46.2 per 1,000 girls under age 18.
- In the second half of the decade this rate increased 11% to 51.3, meaning 35,929 girls under age 18 had babies.

COUNTY RATES OVER THE 1980's

TREND	# OF COUNTIES	% OF COUNTIES
Decline	63	41%
Increase	92	59%

HOW THE COUNTIES LOOK: 1986-1990

- 70 counties (or 45%) have a teen birth rate lower than the state average of 51.3 per 1,000 girls under age 18.
- 37 counties, (or 24%) have a teen birth rate in excess of 65 per 1,000.
- In 41 counties (or 29%) the birth rate for African - American teens is over 100 per 1,000 — meaning that more than 1 of every 10 African - American teens gave birth before her 18th birthday.

HIGH SCHOOL DROPOUTS

A high school diploma has long been considered a symbol of accomplishment in our society. For many, graduating from high school is a requisite step toward self-sufficiency and the ability to support a family in the future.

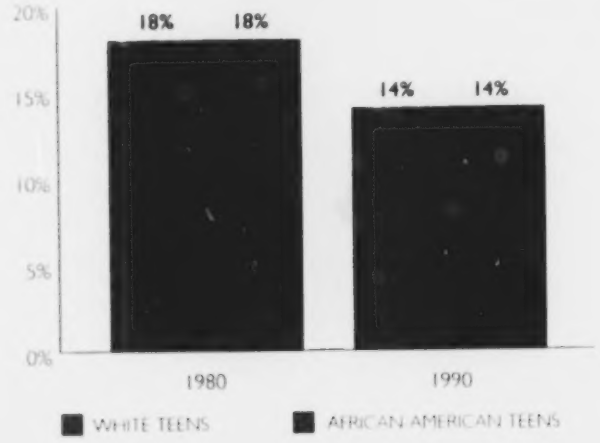
Georgia has made significant progress keeping youth in school. During the last decade, dropout rates decreased 20% and were comparable for African-American and white students. But there is much room for improvement.

In 1992 national comparisons, Georgia ranks 47th in the nation in high school dropouts. In 1990, more than 56,000 Georgia teenagers ages 16 to 19 were high school dropouts, a rate of 14% (the national rate for that year was 11%). Of Georgia's 159 counties, 33 had an increase in the number of dropouts during the 1980's. In 10 counties the dropout rate increased 25% or more.

Georgia's progress in reducing the number of teens who drop out of high school is mirrored by significant gains in adult educational attainment. The number of adults (25 years and over) in Georgia who had not graduated from high school or completed a GED (high school equivalency) decreased one-third during the 1980's.

Trends in high school dropout rates can help inform strategies for improving on the progress that's already been made. National data show that students from low-income families are 3 times as likely to drop out as those from more affluent homes. Retention in a grade and poor academic performance also greatly increase the

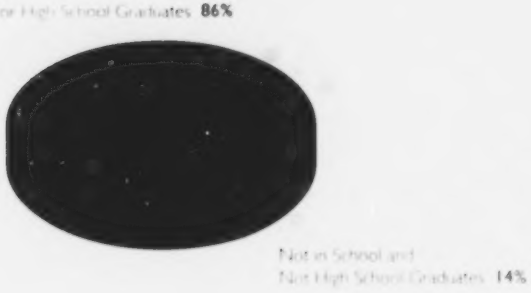
PERCENT OF TEENS 16 AND OLDER WHO HAVE DROPPED OUT OF HIGH SCHOOL, GEORGIA, 1980 AND 1990



- **2/3** of Georgia jobs require more than a high school diploma.
- **56,212** Georgia teens ages 16 to 19 were high school dropouts in 1990.

HIGH SCHOOL DROPOUTS

EDUCATIONAL STATUS OF GEORGIA TEENS AGES 16-19, 1990



Despite substantial improvement during the 1980's, Georgia still ranks **47th** in the nation in 1992 comparisions.

Over **15%** of all teens who drop out do so because of pregnancy.

chance that a student will drop out, and African-American students are retained twice as often as white students. Research shows 15% of Georgia teens who drop out of high school do so because of pregnancy.

What are the consequences of dropping out for Georgia's teens? Most notably, decreased or lost earnings and the possibility of a lifetime of financial dependence. It is estimated that one-third of all jobs in Georgia can be obtained with just a high school diploma; two-thirds of Georgia jobs require either some post-secondary education, on-the-job training, a four-year degree or more. Jobs in the 21st century are likely to demand even higher levels of education and training.

Decreasing the number of high school dropouts is not enough. Staying in school and graduating doesn't necessarily mean kids are getting the education they need. It provides no guarantee that a graduate will be ready for college or vocational training. National research shows that 1 in 3 college freshmen is not academically prepared.

Significant improvements in high school dropout rates have been made in Georgia during the last decade. Meeting the state and national education goals for the year 2000 means focusing not only on keeping kids in school, but on improving the quality of the education they receive.

HIGH SCHOOL DROPOUTS

Number and Percent of Teens Ages 16 to 19 Not High School Graduates and Not in School, Georgia, 1980 and 1990

	TOTAL				WHITE		AFRICAN-AMERICAN	
	1980		1990		1980	1990	1980	1990
COUNTY	NUM	%	NUM	%	NUM	NUM	NUM	NUM
APPLING	209	17.1	129	11.4	168	122	209	80
ATKINSON	100	20.0	75	19.1	226	181	NA	66
BACON	127	18.8	81	11.4	142	110	39	72
BAKER	31	13.1	25	9.8	161	157	NA	76
BALDWIN	499	24.0	316	11.8	220	43	360	240
BANKS	121	22.7	68	10.7	228	101	NA	00
BARROW	308	27.0	365	21.5	282	211	229	232
BARTOW	799	29.3	791	21.6	312	261	182	20
BEN HILL	328	32.3	171	16.8	193	184	NA	133
BERRIEN	238	23.2	196	20.5	227	206	268	188
BIBB	1396	12.4	1222	11.2	128	113	120	153
BLECKLEY	108	8.8	61	7.4	85	80	116	44
BRANTLEY	75	11.8	122	18.2	107	187	NA	56
BROOKS	210	16.2	129	12.5	116	68	241	170
BRYAN	202	23.7	206	20.7	243	205	220	234
BULLOCH	405	9.6	271	5.0	73	59	165	66
BURKE	327	20.9	194	14.6	208	161	209	135
BUTTS	293	25.8	124	13.4	231	183	289	80
CALHOUN	50	30.0	20	9.9	90	59	105	60
CAMDEN	331	17.0	232	17.1	190	167	157	180
CANDLER	169	21.3	134	19.6	169	211	261	167
CARROLL	650	11.1	982	17.8	126	185	161	134
CATOOSA	591	22.3	537	20.4	226	207	00	00
CHARLTON	141	23.6	99	10.4	201	193	127	158
CHATHAM	2473	16.7	1999	13.2	172	136	160	129
CHATTAHOOCHEE	147	21.6	76	18.4	240	174	152	136
CHATTOOGA	456	14.6	360	11.9	161	267	226	217
CHEROKEE	810	25.1	891	18.1	255	187	125	00
CLARKE	686	8.4	560	6.6	52	59	213	167
CLAY	74	29.8	21	9.9	NA	151	373	70
CLAYTON	2166	19.0	1973	14.0	190	144	189	102
CLINCH	106	20.6	51	11.0	204	150	NA	41
COBB	3016	14.6	2139	9.1	143	88	198	128
COFFEE	340	19.8	455	21.3	227	223	136	189
COLQUITT	471	16.1	433	14.6	168	190	214	187
COLUMBIA	397	13.9	380	9.1	133	89	126	127
COOK	220	20.8	175	15.5	151	180	280	107
COWETA	531	18.8	533	16.1	192	154	180	207
CRAWFORD	130	21.1	63	11.6	134	126	288	85
CRISP	453	29.5	389	25.4	340	65	253	253
DADE	170	16.9	172	16.5	172	168	00	00
DAWSON	114	31.2	127	30.2	325	204	NA	NA
DECATUR	487	19.5	264	15.3	225	143	162	167
DEKALB	1690	10.1	3345	10.9	78	89	153	119
DODGE	200	15.4	181	15.1	175	129	113	202
DOOLY	109	12.8	117	18.9	163	136	107	225
DOUGHERTY	1665	19.5	1256	17.4	208	136	179	197
DOUGLAS	876	22.5	648	14.4	232	152	141	86
EARLY	146	14.5	200	24.6	149	217	143	273
ECHOLS	32	17.7	23	14.9	170	114	182	227
EFFINGHAM	271	18.6	331	19.8	184	216	191	99
ELBERT	253	18.5	160	15.6	136	197	264	89
EMANUEL	353	23.5	201	15.7	212	182	272	123

	TOTAL				WHITE		AFRICAN-AMERICAN	
	1980		1990		1980	1990	1980	1990
COUNTY	NUM	%	NUM	%	NUM	NUM	NUM	NUM
EVANS	170	18.0	122	20.9	190	117	169	101
FANNIN	139	16.6	189	20.1	166	231	NA	NA
FAYETTE	136	5.5	267	9.4	75	93	43	91
FLOYD	1080	18.1	941	13.9	192	122	316	233
FORSYTH	328	22.2	358	18.0	225	154	104	NA
FRANKLIN	241	21.9	207	18.7	212	153	233	354
FULTON	6061	14.8	9488	11.8	132	78	153	131
GILMER	232	31.4	276	33.1	318	316	NA	NA
GLASCOCK	38	32.0	11	8.6	286	79	452	143
GLYNN	990	22.2	713	19.8	205	176	257	242
GORDON	615	28.2	439	18.4	283	192	255	56
GRADY	467	30.6	345	31.5	304	98	314	145
GREENE	186	29.2	133	18.9	135	259	282	136
GWINNETT	1514	14.5	1863	10.2	184	102	100	94
HABERSHAM	860	34.9	616	29.6	303	198	598	666
HALL	1427	25.8	1249	21.9	268	194	190	162
HANCOCK	94	31.9	53	8.1	30	00	127	88
HARALSON	318	16.6	216	17.1	154	170	326	186
HARRIS	266	17.5	193	19.6	133	217	215	155
HART	287	22.6	174	15.5	212	177	208	105
HEARD	116	32.8	121	22.5	244	227	614	235
HENRY	574	21.6	940	13.5	190	115	283	148
HOUSTON	833	12.8	954	10.8	120	97	156	133
IRWIN	342	19.7	70	12.7	152	143	NA	102
JACKSON	496	27.0	363	15.8	288	158	180	171
JASPER	112	19.1	129	28.2	166	287	237	292
JEFF DAVIS	234	31.5	211	24.9	291	223	313	338
JEFFERSON	264	18.6	194	15.8	203	124	176	174
JENKINS	147	19.1	40	10.2	257	73	193	133
JOHNSON	101	18.1	101	19.7	142	260	NA	118
JONES	155	11.7	175	12.6	143	145	79	68
LAMAR	155	13.8	115	12.2	181	175	9	56
LANIER	103	21.8	33	9.4	177	76	296	148
LAURENS	529	18.5	415	18.6	186	146	183	171
LEE	144	16.2	136	12.3	147	110	195	155
LIBERTY	500	23.3	387	16.9	257	193	372	148
LINCOLN	92	15.3	88	14.2	42	218	NA	157
LONG	71	17.0	95	21.9	133	275	245	65
LOWNDES	866	15.3	681	10.7	119	95	221	128
LUMPKIN	168	11.3	86	7.0	138	67	00	00
MACON	205	18.8	172	18.8	168	197	197	176
MADISON	247	20.5	260	19.7	182	195	372	212
MARION	72	16.5	36	10.1	298	57	NA	171
MCDUFFIE	368	24.2	258	20.2	226	178	259	244
MCINTOSH	155	22.1	100	18.1	261	286	181	70
MERIWETHR	393	24.5	265	19.3	247	284	246	113
MILLER	91	17.1	53	12.9	191	132	NA	122
MITCHELL	354	19.7	201	13.7	185	112	206	151
MONROE	135	11.7	170	15.3	113	185	123	104
MONTGOMER	97	15.4	87	14.8	162	199	144	34
MORGAN	202	21.2	138	18.9	241	199	NA	175
MURRAY	583	38.7	519	29.1	384	286	NA	NA
MUSCOGEE	2071	17.0	1539	15.5	181	174	150	134

NA = Not Applicable

	TOTAL				WHITE		AFRICAN-AMERICAN	
	1980		1990		1980	1990	1980	1990
COUNTY	NUM	%	NUM	%	NUM	NUM	NUM	NUM
NEWTON	538	18.1	483	16.6	160	166	228	17.1
OCONEE	184	21.4	104	11.5	190	10.1	388	23.7
OGLETHORPE	153	24.0	83	14.9	6.4	7.9	52.2	29.2
PAULDING	425	23.0	661	25.8	23.1	26.0	20.2	23.1
PEACH	285	15.9	213	11.9	22.7	14.7	12.3	10.5
PICKENS	327	37.5	257	30.0	38.0	30.4	23.7	0.0
PIERCE	217	26.0	50	5.4	27.2	5.9	21.6	2.3
PIKE	101	14.6	112	18.5	16.5	21.9	11.0	9.6
POLK	601	25.8	440	19.6	28.9	19.2	11.8	19.3
PULASKI	101	15.9	83	16.5	8.7	18.6	21.9	12.4
PUTNAM	153	20.4	142	18.4	19.7	16.5	NA	11.7
QUITMAN	41	24.9	18	14.1	NA	8.5	18.2	19.4
RABUN	121	18.9	162	21.6	18.9	22.9	0.0	0.0
RANDOLPH	160	18.1	42	6.7	20.6	4.4	16.9	9.7
RICHMOND	2315	18.3	1342	12.6	20.0	16.8	16.1	9.0
ROCKDALE	514	19.7	481	14.3	19.5	13.8	17.8	17.9
SCHLEY	53	12.7	32	12.1	11.0	11.9	14.9	12.9
SCREVEN	186	16.8	97	11.9	11.4	14.8	20.5	9.9
SEMINOLE	131	14.4	119	19.2	13.1	15.6	11.9	25.1
SPALDING	736	22.3	767	23.1	22.2	23.5	21.2	22.5
STEPHENS	191	23.3	261	16.7	22.3	19.2	30.7	3.8
STEWART	93	11.6	41	13.5	11.7	15.7	10.8	12.4
SUMTER	311	13.0	240	12.2	10.0	8.1	15.5	15.9
TALBOT	93	11.4	52	11.4	11.5	5.6	11.4	14.0
TALIAFERRO	56	27.9	29	13.5	NA	9.4	28.6	21.3
TATTNALL	353	18.8	127	14.1	18.9	15.4	18.2	8.2
TAYLOR	98	13.8	116	21.9	8.7	12.7	13.1	25.7
TELFAIR	161	18.9	132	19.4	11.8	28.9	40.1	8.0
TERRELL	250	22.9	113	18.1	20.4	18.1	23.0	17.8
THOMAS	427	19.6	331	14.1	20.1	17.6	19.2	10.6
TIFT	641	17.2	376	13.2	13.2	13.6	28.3	14.1
TOOMBS	293	17.2	251	14.5	18.8	14.1	13.2	14.8
TOWNS	33	6.5	20	4.1	6.6	4.1	NA	NA
TREUTLEN	153	24.9	75	16.9	10.9	11.8	NA	24.2
TROUP	753	23.2	451	13.1	26.6	5.1	17.2	9.8
TURNER	191	28.3	93	13.9	21.7	4.2	34.2	13.5
TWIGGS	141	24.0	128	21.1	NA	29.2	14.5	14.1
UNION	163	24.4	138	16.8	24.1	17.0	NA	NA
UPSON	89	20.4	291	18.8	20.2	22.6	20.9	11.6
WALKER	962	25.3	700	21.7	26.1	21.6	11.5	26.7
WALTON	506	24.1	304	15.5	25.3	13.4	20.3	24.2
WARE	531	19.9	405	18.9	20.3	20.9	19.4	14.6
WARREN	139	15.2	56	16.2	NA	21.1	18.4	14.4
WASHINGTON	290	18.6	124	11.1	12.7	6.8	22.2	13.8
WAYNE	351	16.2	196	13.7	15.6	13.6	19.1	14.2
WEBSTER	27	15.3	15	9.6	4.3	3.7	21.3	16.0
WHEELER	145	26.3	62	17.2	29.0	21.9	21.1	9.9
WHITE	213	24.3	141	16.2	25.6	16.8	13.2	0.0
WHITFIELD	1628	23.9	1116	23.7	23.8	23.1	19.0	11.3
WILCOX	81	17.4	65	14.5	13.3	11.5	NA	18.4
WILKES	233	18.7	107	18.4	14.2	19.1	NA	17.5
WILKINSON	151	22.9	90	7.9	16.9	11.2	NA	4.9
WORTH	352	23.9	206	13.0	18.5	21.2	30.1	15.5
GA TOTAL	73210	17.8	56212	14.3	17.6	14.2	18.1	14.1

WHAT THE NUMBERS TELL US

GEORGIA TREND OVER THE 1980'S = 20% DECLINE

- In 1980, more than 1 out of every 6 Georgia teens ages 16 to 19 dropped out of high school — a rate of 17.8%.
- In 1990 the dropout rate declined 20% to 14.3%, yet 56,212 teens were dropouts.

COUNTY RATES OVER THE 1980's

TREND	# OF COUNTIES	% OF COUNTIES
Decline	126	79%
Increase	33	21%

HOW THE COUNTIES LOOK: 1986-1990

- In 26 counties (or 16%) the dropout rate meets or is less than the national rate of 11%.
- 61 counties (or 38%) have a dropout rate lower than the state average of 14.3%.
- In 28 counties (or 18%) 1 in every 5 teens ages 16 to 19 is a high school dropout.

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

CHILDREN IN POVERTY

The number of children living in poverty is an indicator of the general well-being of children in the state. Children who live in poverty are more likely to have health problems at birth, lack health care as they grow, have limited educational opportunities and live in inadequate housing or dangerous neighborhoods. Many children overcome these odds to live healthy and productive lives, but many do not.

Over 340,000 children in Georgia live in poverty — 1 out of 5 children in the state.

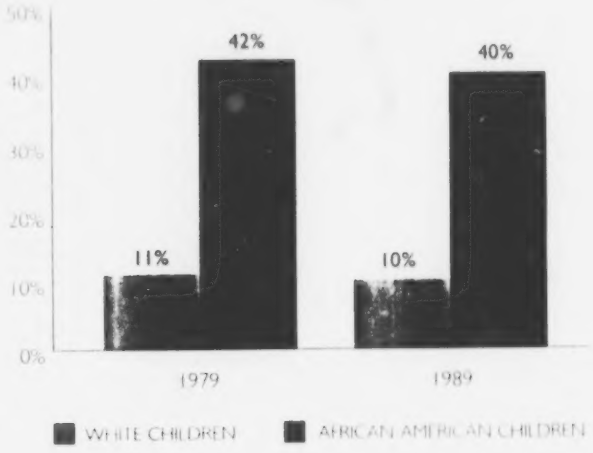
Georgia's progress in curbing child poverty over the last ten years has been minimal. While 88 of the state's 159 counties reduced their child poverty rate, in more than 50 counties over 30% of children lived in poverty in 1989. Despite a 5% decline in the state's child poverty rate between 1979 and 1989, the actual number of poor children in Georgia increased by more than 1,000.

Race and age differences are noteworthy. Georgia's youngest children are most likely to be poor — 22% of children under age 6, compared to 19% of 6- to 17-year-olds. Four out of 10 African-American children in the state lived in poverty in 1989, compared to 1 out of 10 white children.

In Georgia, over 60% of children living below the poverty line in 1991 had a working parent. For 95% of these children, their parent's small earnings disqualified the family for income supports such as AFDC.

The federal poverty level in 1992 is set at an annual income of $11,140 for a

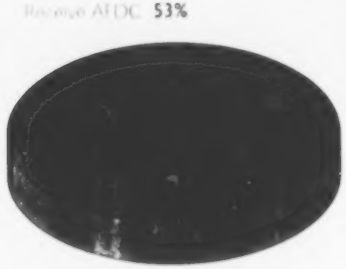
GEORGIA CHILDREN LIVING IN POVERTY, BY RACE, 1979 AND 1989



1 in every 5 children in Georgia lives in poverty.

The highest poverty rate occurs among our youngest citizens — **22%** of children under age 6 are poor as compared to **19%** of 6 to 17 year olds.

PERCENT OF POOR CHILDREN IN GEORGIA RECEIVING AFDC, 1989*



*Aid to Families with Dependent Children

More than half of the children living in a single parent family headed by a female are poor.

A parent working full time, year round, earning the minimum wage of $4.25/hour falls about **$2,300 below** the poverty level for a 3 person family.

family of three. A three person family with one full-time, minimum wage worker earns about $2,300 less than poverty level. While the federal government recommends that the cost of affordable housing should not exceed 30% of family income, rents in Georgia range from 45% of minimum wage income in non-metropolitan areas to as high as 78% in metropolitan Atlanta. Minimum wage jobs often do not provide benefits such as child care and health coverage that may be essential to maintaining employment and supporting a family.

Welfare benefits do not necessarily reduce the number of children in poverty. For most of the children who received AFDC and Food Stamps in Georgia in 1991, the sum of these benefits raised their families' incomes up to less than two-thirds of the poverty level.

Family composition also impacts childhood poverty. Families headed by single females are more likely to be poor than any other family type. In Georgia, 20% of all families are headed by single females and over half of the children in these families are poor. By comparison, fewer than one-fourth of children living in families headed by single males live in poverty, and only 9% of children in married-couple families are poor.

Growing up in poverty can rob children of a fulfilling future. While Georgia has made some progress in reducing child poverty, advances in education, job training, health care access, and wage and child support policies will be necessary to further this growth.

CHILDREN IN POVERTY *Number and Percent of Children Living in Poverty, by Race, Georgia, 1979 and 1989*

	TOTAL				WHITE		AFRICAN-AMERICAN	
	1979		1989		1979	1989	1979	1989
COUNTY	NUMBER	%	NUMBER	%	%	%	%	%
APPLING	1866	35.4	1231	26.5	28.0	14.1	54.0	47.2
ATKINSON	806	38.6	585	41.5	33.6	25.6	NA	38.5
BACON	802	25.2	869	31.6	21.2	18.9	40.5	75.7
BAKER	390	40.8	369	44.6	12.6	20.5	NA	44.0
BALDWIN	1874	20.4	1955	22.6	6.7	7.0	36.0	38.4
BANKS	301	11.8	474	17.9	10.4	16.5	NA	11.5
BARROW	1241	19.1	3416	17.1	12.1	13.5	48.1	42.8
BARTOW	1827	14.3	2018	13.3	12.2	11.4	26.7	28.6
BEN HILL	1492	31.1	1526	30.8	20.7	18.2	NA	48.9
BERRIEN	918	22.2	938	25.0	19.0	20.4	40.4	48.1
BIBB	11594	26.7	10999	28.0	10.3	9.0	44.5	45.8
BLECKLEY	688	22.1	651	24.0	9.8	11.3	51.3	52.5
BRANTLEY	665	22.3	688	21.0	19.8	19.9	NA	12.8
BROOKS	2162	42.4	1586	35.1	24.3	14.1	55.9	52.5
BRYAN	832	24.1	847	17.2	17.9	9.8	39.4	53.4
BULLOCH	2470	25.3	2710	28.3	11.1	13.6	48.9	53.1
BURKE	2413	36.0	2787	40.7	12.0	17.5	50.1	54.8
BUTTS	870	21.8	887	22.9	9.0	16.6	36.4	31.0
CALHOUN	647	44.7	595	40.6	14.6	14.1	44.9	51.9
CAMDEN	1284	28.8	1297	14.2	19.4	9.2	45.3	33.7
CANDLER	851	38.6	668	33.1	24.4	19.4	58.1	54.2
CARROLL	3021	18.2	3261	17.4	12.0	13.1	40.8	37.1
CATOOSA	1472	13.0	1594	14.7	13.0	14.4	27.8	38.2
CHARLTON	688	25.8	652	25.0	12.2	14.3	49.9	47.8
CHATHAM	14853	25.1	14319	25.5	9.1	9.1	43.2	43.3
CHATTAHOOCHEE	683	13.6	592	12.9	7.5	11.0	27.1	16.4
CHATTOOGA	1398	22.2	875	15.8	20.7	13.5	32.5	36.4
CHEROKEE	2060	12.4	1711	6.8	12.1	6.7	21.9	13.6
CLARKE	3175	19.8	4621	26.4	7.6	10.5	39.2	46.3
CLAY	588	54.4	465	48.1	NA	9.0	71.9	63.4
CLAYTON	4979	10.2	6052	12.0	8.7	9.3	28.1	18.1
CLINCH	793	34.5	597	32.1	21.2	22.7	NA	49.8
COBB	6315	7.4	7491	6.7	5.9	5.0	31.6	18.9
COFFEE	2454	28.5	2519	28.7	20.5	18.9	44.2	50.5
COLQUITT	2679	23.7	3166	31.4	12.9	15.3	47.0	63.1
COLUMBIA	1704	12.8	1698	8.4	9.0	6.2	34.1	27.8
COOK	1075	24.9	1179	31.5	10.2	16.6	45.1	54.1
COWETA	2725	22.1	2488	16.4	11.3	7.8	44.3	38.7
CRAWFORD	572	22.5	424	16.6	10.4	6.8	36.9	35.7
CRISP	2430	38.1	2529	42.3	16.9	12.8	59.1	67.2
DADE	731	19.5	556	16.7	19.8	16.4	0.0	0.0
DAWSON	332	22.7	450	17.6	20.7	17.9	NA	0.0
DECATUR	2636	30.9	2320	31.0	14.6	13.6	48.4	49.4
DEKALB	16271	12.3	18505	14.4	5.1	5.5	24.4	20.5
DODGE	1780	33.4	1276	28.0	19.1	13.4	58.5	57.3
DOOLY	1469	41.2	1216	40.2	17.1	11.9	54.7	58.5
DOUGHERTY	9360	27.8	10276	35.3	9.7	9.2	45.7	51.5
DOUGLAS	1617	8.7	1632	8.3	7.1	6.0	32.8	28.7
EARLY	1907	41.9	1488	43.0	16.5	17.6	64.5	63.4
ECHOLS	236	30.5	117	16.5	20.9	15.6	59.9	20.0
EFFINGHAM	1282	20.5	1294	16.3	12.0	10.2	50.4	45.3
ELBERT	1349	24.3	1258	25.0	10.2	14.5	46.2	41.4
EMANUEL	2191	32.6	2149	34.8	21.7	15.9	47.9	58.4
EVANS	912	33.8	773	31.0	15.1	16.5	57.0	47.3
FANNIN	970	24.4	827	22.5	24.4	22.6	NA	NA
FAYETTE	474	4.9	483	2.7	4.8	2.2	6.1	10.2
FLOYD	3402	15.6	3508	18.3	10.8	12.8	39.8	42.5
FORSYTH	1049	11.9	840	7.5	11.5	7.6	NA	NA
FRANKLIN	865	20.4	823	21.3	17.8	16.9	36.1	47.2
FULTON	46718	29.9	44128	28.6	9.3	6.0	41.2	41.0
GILMER	684	21.8	681	20.7	21.9	20.8	NA	NA
GLASCOCK	155	24.3	100	18.1	18.1	15.4	49.2	36.8
GLYNN	3461	21.8	3603	22.6	11.8	10.4	42.6	45.9
GORDON	1282	13.5	1241	13.3	12.1	12.7	43.7	24.2
GRADY	2073	32.1	1688	30.0	18.2	16.5	51.7	47.0
GREENE	1288	34.9	1224	34.5	10.8	12.0	48.4	48.3
GWINNETT	2962	5.5	4330	4.4	5.0	3.6	23.3	14.6
HABERSHAM	1037	15.7	745	11.4	15.5	10.9	26.8	23.1
HALL	2665	12.1	3304	13.7	10.2	9.6	24.4	38.0
HANCOCK	1625	48.2	1025	37.7	18.6	17.1	52.2	40.0
HARALSON	951	17.5	954	16.7	15.4	15.4	38.6	31.5
HARRIS	890	19.6	748	16.5	10.0	12.5	34.4	26.0
HART	1081	19.2	906	18.7	14.1	12.7	31.1	33.8
HEARD	410	20.4	603	24.1	13.9	20.4	43.6	44.6
HENRY	1379	12.3	1032	6.4	6.8	4.5	33.5	21.7
HOUSTON	3656	14.7	3975	15.9	6.9	8.3	35.8	34.8
IRWIN	969	33.3	937	38.0	12.9	23.3	NA	60.1
JACKSON	1096	14.4	1388	17.5	12.7	17.1	27.0	21.1
JASPER	508	22.0	518	21.8	11.6	12.1	33.5	36.2
JEFF DAVIS	783	20.9	789	23.5	16.5	17.9	41.3	48.1
JEFFERSON	2380	39.0	2311	43.8	13.6	16.0	52.6	58.0
JENKINS	1146	41.1	833	34.2	14.6	15.3	64.5	51.6
JOHNSON	937	34.7	750	31.0	18.6	13.7	NA	51.4
JONES	989	18.8	737	13.0	8.6	7.9	38.3	26.6
LAMAR	856	23.2	707	20.5	10.8	6.9	39.1	39.8
LANIER	699	35.9	632	39.8	29.8	34.9	49.8	49.0
LAURENS	2821	24.7	3214	28.7	10.9	12.5	44.0	51.3
LEE	759	19.4	778	14.9	8.0	8.5	52.1	43.7
LIBERTY	2935	26.9	3609	23.0	17.0	15.9	43.0	31.1
LINCOLN	536	26.2	439	22.0	14.7	8.2	NA	38.3
LONG	484	32.3	536	30.5	23.8	25.3	48.7	44.7
LOWNDES	5084	24.1	5638	27.2	11.2	12.3	44.5	48.2
LUMPKIN	536	18.6	597	17.0	19.3	17.6	0.0	0.0
MACON	2037	42.9	1575	38.7	14.5	13.5	58.4	50.5
MADISON	969	17.7	1143	20.6	15.4	17.8	31.6	44.2
MARION	643	36.4	567	35.9	25.2	23.2	NA	47.4
MCDUFFIE	1389	23.8	1777	30.7	12.4	10.9	38.5	54.8
MCINTOSH	1080	39.9	662	28.0	28.2	22.8	50.9	32.9
MERIWETHER	1644	24.0	2012	31.2	10.0	18.7	36.0	41.5
MILLER	752	33.3	471	27.8	23.9	21.4	NA	39.5
MITCHELL	2917	38.7	2567	40.7	17.1	16.5	54.3	58.2
MONROE	885	20.7	788	17.2	11.6	8.2	32.3	34.2
MONTGOMERY	640	31.3	626	34.5	16.0	19.4	56.1	58.9
MORGAN	1109	29.0	567	15.9	13.4	9.5	NA	26.0
MURRAY	1156	18.1	913	12.3	17.9	11.2	NA	100.0
MUSCOGEE	11862	24.4	13462	28.2	11.9	12.6	41.7	45.1

NA = Not Applicable

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	TOTAL				WHITE		AFRICAN-AMERICAN	
	1979		1989		1979	1989	1979	1989
COUNTY	NUMBER	%	NUMBER	%	%	%	%	%
NEWTON	2038	184	2334	200	100	124	378	398
OCONEE	372	100	461	91	95	60	138	421
OGLETHORPE	636	230	488	194	101	104	419	407
PAULDING	1033	123	1209	100	119	82	202	501
PEACH	2090	344	1822	320	113	55	522	548
PICKENS	681	208	570	160	206	158	308	250
PIERCE	1018	264	949	263	176	220	709	547
PIKE	544	200	474	177	103	137	365	332
POLK	1733	185	1742	196	147	155	360	388
PULASKI	866	320	710	327	148	171	585	565
PUTNAM	758	246	843	233	140	134	NA	340
QUITMAN	371	499	262	460	NA	161	605	619
RABUN	489	180	384	155	180	154	00	00
RANDOLPH	1180	394	1136	493	226	117	478	644
RICHMOND	11990	239	13154	260	127	119	376	386
ROCKDALE	1118	92	1292	85	68	68	307	247
SCHLEY	338	291	257	260	115	86	564	508
SCREVEN	1812	413	1173	288	206	85	588	446
SEMINOLE	796	268	862	382	105	165	494	604
SPALDING	3398	229	3461	227	101	116	474	416
STEPHENS	985	161	1369	251	134	220	304	397
STEWART	876	444	651	427	136	69	546	574
SUMTER	2680	295	2939	332	121	82	438	509
TALBOT	566	274	629	357	125	122	329	455
TALIAFERRO	298	451	224	433	NA	60	533	591
TATTNALL	1642	327	1193	280	223	162	539	500
TAYLOR	905	389	869	410	176	177	618	620
TELFAIR	1359	329	1090	358	138	253	553	499
TERRELL	1614	401	1345	445	69	106	485	563
THOMAS	3129	265	3617	329	99	115	457	562
TIFT	3081	293	2900	295	148	122	573	592
TOOMBS	2401	329	2264	324	196	163	588	605
TOWNS	335	268	370	343	68	143	NA	NA
TREUTLEN	719	357	578	348	149	190	NA	578
TROUP	3138	213	3496	222	108	102	377	420
TURNER	1392	428	1308	479	238	153	634	724
TWIGGS	681	217	1049	353	NA	193	312	499
UNION	795	106	627	233	108	234	NA	NA
UPSON	1701	153	1390	210	86	120	281	384
WALKER	2180	132	2361	156	127	149	234	353
WALTON	2145	210	1753	163	128	92	421	406
WARE	3133	271	2681	291	155	165	571	549
WARREN	711	339	804	475	NA	303	426	534
WASHINGTON	1892	310	1434	266	97	90	456	387
WAYNE	1447	223	1820	282	133	188	525	557
WEBSTER	286	370	379	290	180	93	511	451
WHEELER	631	274	546	188	113	214	465	650
WHITE	423	158	829	143	61	136	87	390
WHITFIELD	3806	141	2425	131	115	118	174	312
WILCOX	801	355	771	397	115	186	NA	686
WILKES	1198	233	782	284	132	76	NA	454
WILKINSON	1111	268	840	226	104	87	NA	358
WORTH	1331	290	2209	369	136	135	326	683
GA TOTAL	341914	211	343068	201	110	99	416	400

WHAT THE NUMBERS TELL US

GEORGIA TREND OVER THE 1980'S = 5% DECLINE

In 1979 the child poverty rate in Georgia was 21.1%.

While this rate declined 5% during the decade to 20.1%, the actual number of poor children increased from 341,914 in 1979 to 343,068 in 1989.

COUNTY RATES OVER THE 1980's

TREND	# OF COUNTIES	% OF COUNTIES
Decline	88	55%
Increase	71	45%

HOW THE COUNTIES LOOK: 1989

49 counties (or 31%) have child poverty rates lower than the US average of 18%.

55 counties (or 35%) have child poverty rates lower than the Georgia average of 20.1%.

In 36 counties (or 23%) at least 1 of every 3 children is living in poverty.

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WHO ARE GEORGIA'S FAMILIES?

WHO ARE GEORGIA'S FAMILIES?

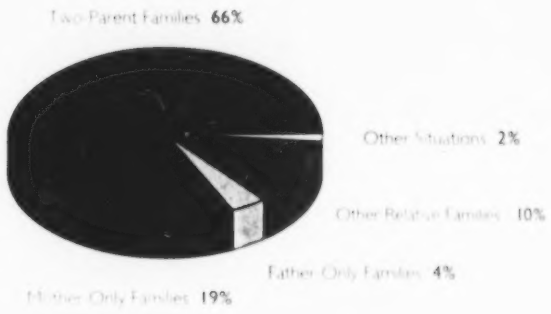
We can't talk about children without talking about families. Families shape the physical, emotional and intellectual development of our children. It is largely through families that children meet their basic needs for shelter, nourishment and protection, and learn the values that shape their adult lives.

Over the last decade, families have been changing in Georgia. While most of Georgia's children live with two parents, fewer are living in "traditional" settings: mother, father and children in one household with mother at home and father in the workforce. More children are living instead with two employed parents, or with a single parent, a step-parent, a grandparent or another relative. Many children are living without any relatives at all, in foster care or institutional settings. No matter what the arrangement, a growing number of Georgia's children live in family settings where their parents or other caretakers work outside of the home. Single and married mothers in Georgia are joining the workforce in increasing numbers, either to fulfill their personal goals, or in response to economic pressures, or both.

Changes in family incomes over the decade are also shaping the quality of life for children. Median family incomes for all households in Georgia are up. In fact, Georgia leads the Southeast in economic prosperity for families. Yet poverty remains a reality for many of Georgia's families and children, as racial, gender and geographic differences continue to widen the income gaps in this state.

The changing face of family life in Georgia suggests a need for broad initiatives in child support recovery, workplace benefits and leave policies, child care, early education, vocational training and expanded access to health care. Making the needs of families a top priority in Georgia can contribute significantly to ensuring the well-being of children.

FAMILY SETTINGS FOR CHILDREN IN GEORGIA, 1990



23% of Georgia's children live with a single parent.

Of the children living in single-parent families in Georgia, **83%** lived with a female head of household.

Changes in family structure in Georgia during the last decade are notable. While the majority of the state's children lived in two-parent families in 1990, more than 1 out of every 5 children lived with one parent as a result of either unmarried parenthood, widowhood or divorce. This represented an increase of almost 20% during the 1980's. Of the children living in single-parent families in Georgia, 83% lived with a female head of household.

Although most families experience social and economic problems at some time, single-parent families, particularly those headed by women, are often the most stressed. Women generally have lower wages than men, and gaps in the availability of child and health care often leave single-female parents short of time and money. The result is that poverty, lack of educational and occupational achievement, poor health and juvenile delinquency are seen with more frequency in single-female-headed families.

Economic and social pressures have made it more and more necessary for families to "team up". In 1990, over 100,000 Georgia children lived with a single parent in the household of a relative, an increase of 144% over the decade.

Another increasingly common family environment is created when teenagers become parents. Close to 7,000 girls under age 18 became mothers in Georgia in 1990. While most teenage parents get help raising their children, many of the

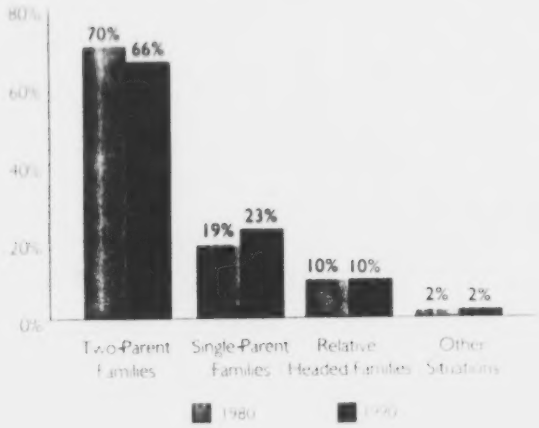
FAMILY SETTINGS

problems that often face single-parent families are even more common when a teenager is the parent. As a consequence, children in these families are at increased risk in terms of their daily health and development and their future success.

Approximately 10% of Georgia's children live in households headed by a relative other than their parent, and this number has remained constant over the last ten years. Some children are unable to live with any member of their natural family. At any point in time in 1991, about 400 Georgia children were waiting for permanent adoptive homes. In a given month, approximately 9,000 children were in foster care and 600 were in group homes or residential therapeutic placements. The number of children in these foster care arrangements in Georgia increased 45% over the last 5 years.

Although the majority of Georgia's children continue to live in two-parent families, increasing numbers of children will spend a portion of their life in other family settings. Whatever the arrangement, parents want to care for their children, and most rely on a range of private and public supports to do it well. When looking at changes in the family, the key is not so much who the parents are, but what resources, support networks and services are available to enable them to carry out the responsibilities of parenting.

CHANGES IN FAMILY SETTINGS IN GEORGIA, 1980 AND 1990



Every month close to **10,000** of Georgia's children are living in foster care or institutions.

Nearly **7,000** girls under age 18 became mothers in Georgia in 1990.

FAMILY SETTINGS *Number and Percent of Children, by Family Setting, Georgia, 1980 and 1990*

	TWO-PARENT FAMILIES				SINGLE-PARENT FAMILIES				FAMILIES HEADED BY OTHER RELATIVE				CHILDREN LIVING IN OTHER SITUATIONS			
	1980		1990		1980		1990		1980		1990		1980		1990	
COUNTY	NUMBER	%	NUMBER	%	NUMBER	%	NUMBER	%	NUMBER	%	NUMBER	%	NUMBER	%	NUMBER	%
APPLING	3982	741	3,208	700	719	134	825	180	535	100	424	92	138	26	127	28
ATKINSON	1547	734	1237	664	281	133	359	193	262	124	231	124	19	09	35	19
BACON	2348	740	1806	632	490	154	679	238	295	93	301	105	42	13	72	25
BAKER	871	679	577	534	208	162	303	281	189	147	171	158	14	11	29	27
BALDWIN	8018	610	4999	546	2113	218	2699	295	1066	110	940	103	606	62	520	57
BANKS	2081	804	2173	794	263	102	310	113	199	77	196	72	45	17	58	21
BARROW	5952	746	6156	740	941	140	1318	159	631	93	673	81	115	17	167	20
BARTOW	10108	775	11322	716	1695	130	2364	154	1060	82	1361	89	162	13	329	21
BENTON	4278	666	3016	605	961	201	1318	265	581	118	556	112	77	16	92	18
BERRIEN	2795	785	2716	695	375	113	701	179	369	88	351	90	57	14	139	36
BIBB	37578	617	33544	540	10098	260	12679	318	5007	114	4656	113	856	19	984	25
BLECKLEY	2130	699	1782	638	561	184	645	235	321	105	269	98	36	12	51	19
BRANTLEY	2961	822	2507	745	241	67	470	140	271	90	278	83	34	11	110	33
BROOKS	3315	624	2951	557	1162	226	1269	276	718	139	685	149	57	11	81	18
BRYAN	2108	731	3758	744	493	116	837	167	499	112	378	76	75	21	65	13
BULLOCH	7318	722	6442	660	1379	150	2198	223	1093	111	969	99	170	17	178	18
BURKE	4324	776	3484	710	1632	298	2231	328	1139	167	1010	148	56	08	94	14
BUTTS	3698	834	2510	636	711	154	715	181	655	161	586	148	85	21	136	34
CALHOUN	1521	595	736	505	331	197	415	285	369	196	274	188	24	13	31	21
CAMDEN	5380	692	6984	763	811	182	1432	157	510	115	568	62	53	12	166	18
CANDLER	1838	684	1429	642	348	174	515	245	227	121	213	101	45	20	47	22
CARROLL	14578	748	13711	716	2619	159	3470	181	1385	82	1593	83	263	16	367	19
CATOOSA	7561	809	8287	752	1318	318	1740	158	749	65	738	73	115	10	238	20
CHARLTON	1861	698	1708	651	451	169	521	197	309	116	340	129	44	17	62	23
CHATHAM	37522	625	33162	579	14340	243	15629	273	6922	115	7038	124	1033	17	1457	25
CHATTAHOOCHEE	1436	780	4208	890	330	67	375	79	185	32	109	23	750	131	38	08
CHATTOOGA	4969	752	5969	697	871	136	1051	185	625	98	555	97	95	15	119	21
CHEROKEE	14732	847	20966	827	1516	101	2635	104	854	51	1350	53	195	12	392	15
CLARKE	19527	655	19054	594	3956	238	5334	310	1478	85	1505	86	345	21	454	26
CLAY	1128	572	837	403	290	225	362	308	205	183	217	223	23	21	7	07
CLAYTON	38810	711	31965	688	7461	151	10836	214	2949	60	3952	78	741	15	1102	22
CLINCH	1987	881	1525	731	416	194	481	219	303	130	244	112	25	11	33	18
COBB	90210	801	89298	717	11359	121	16394	146	4310	56	5289	67	1319	15	2061	18
COFFEE	10620	695	9567	629	1486	163	2107	246	1081	123	929	105	115	13	181	20
COLQUITT	9967	644	8901	529	3110	186	2878	237	1399	106	1302	106	123	11	386	32
COLUMBIA	16401	797	16334	811	1930	112	2521	125	951	70	1040	52	139	10	237	12
COOK	4124	752	3431	632	984	174	865	208	516	114	496	128	44	10	119	31
COWETA	21491	713	20586	658	3092	170	3985	194	1334	108	1526	99	123	10	274	18
CRAWFORD	2183	684	1707	572	332	167	464	183	358	179	306	170	25	10	64	25
CRISP	6262	786	5050	709	1634	261	2136	356	887	158	714	119	92	14	95	16
DADE	3116	800	2617	782	598	231	656	333	305	85	224	65	63	16	65	19
DAWSON	1529	854	2047	779	96	67	164	139	101	70	156	60	12	08	58	22
DECATUR	9966	650	8386	551	3358	296	2146	282	1238	148	1058	139	138	16	210	28
DEKALB	151731	706	79520	614	27104	203	32902	254	10085	75	14021	108	2216	16	3110	24
DODGE	4466	719	2922	641	980	173	1097	241	535	100	469	103	43	08	72	16
DOOLY	2169	686	1599	521	916	318	925	809	558	351	455	152	57	15	51	17
DOUGHERTY	18184	620	18671	610	8239	264	10419	355	3198	94	3487	119	745	22	740	25
DOUGLAS	17870	804	19300	770	1796	93	2827	140	1453	77	1381	69	394	21	431	21
EARLY	2694	618	2154	597	1113	223	1042	292	678	147	654	184	65	14	45	22
ECHOLS	1196	1000	518	711	131	183	104	149	85	107	70	100	11	14	5	07
EFFINGHAM	5331	911	5941	835	624	96	1266	159	579	92	622	78	91	15	146	18
ELBERT	5888	693	4241	617	971	155	1203	216	672	121	557	109	49	09	87	17
EMANUEL	4863	783	4351	707	929	170	1652	265	831	153	736	138	108	16	104	17

FAMILY SETTINGS

	TWO-PARENT FAMILIES				SINGLE PARENT FAMILIES				FAMILIES HEADED BY OTHER RELATIVE				CHILDREN LIVING IN OTHER SITUATIONS			
	1980		1990		1980		1990		1980		1990		1980		1990	
COUNTY	NUMBER	%	NUMBER	%	NUMBER	%	NUMBER	%	NUMBER	%	NUMBER	%	NUMBER	%	NUMBER	%
EVANS	1,745	630	1,472	575	581	21.1	654	25.6	383	11.4	333	13.0	60	2.2	99	3.9
FANNIN	3,210	82.1	3,847	76.8	402	10.2	534	14.4	256	6.5	269	7.3	48	1.2	57	1.5
FAYETTE	8605	88.6	15,717	86.2	508	5.7	1,675	9.2	449	4.6	677	3.7	100	1.0	158	0.9
FLOYD	16,159	72.4	13,259	68.0	3,814	17.1	4,022	20.7	1,964	8.8	1,716	8.8	387	1.7	492	2.5
FORSYTH	7,441	84.2	9,257	81.4	737	8.3	1,275	11.2	516	5.8	610	5.4	140	1.6	231	2.0
FRANKLIN	3,129	78.1	2,910	71.6	502	11.8	653	16.5	377	8.8	328	8.3	57	1.3	62	1.6
FULTON	84,495	53.1	78,079	49.7	55,158	34.7	55,950	35.6	16,354	10.3	19,260	12.3	3,155	2.0	3,896	2.5
GILMER	2,601	82.5	2,553	75.9	339	10.8	519	15.4	165	5.2	209	6.2	48	1.5	83	2.5
GLASCOCK	485	75.1	419	75.5	98	15.2	90	16.2	62	9.6	38	6.8	1	0.2	8	1.4
GLYNN	10,823	66.7	9,893	60.9	3,209	19.8	4,051	24.9	1,793	11.0	1,772	10.9	413	2.5	527	3.2
GORDON	7,493	79.0	7,174	75.5	1,117	11.8	1,395	14.7	727	7.7	711	7.5	150	1.6	218	2.3
GRADY	4,465	68.9	3,605	61.0	1,080	16.7	1,396	24.4	829	12.8	620	10.8	108	1.7	105	1.8
GREENE	2,237	60.7	1,905	52.8	808	21.9	1,025	28.4	608	16.5	621	17.2	35	0.9	59	1.6
GWINNETT	45,869	85.0	81,922	83.0	5,111	9.5	11,865	12.0	2,471	4.6	3,617	3.7	526	1.0	1,310	1.3
HABERSHAM	5,401	79.7	5,120	78.4	707	10.4	876	13.4	503	7.4	426	6.5	169	2.5	112	1.7
HALL	17,144	76.6	17,778	72.7	3,163	14.1	4,218	17.2	1,733	7.7	1,875	7.7	342	1.5	588	2.4
HANCOCK	1,748	51.9	1,140	40.8	973	28.9	1,013	36.3	627	18.6	598	21.4	17	0.5	42	1.5
HARALSON	4,338	78.7	4,185	75.3	708	12.8	945	16.2	396	7.2	389	6.7	70	1.3	103	1.8
HARRIS	3,260	72.6	3,217	71.5	586	13.0	706	15.7	586	13.0	524	11.6	59	1.3	53	1.2
HART	4,269	75.3	3,338	68.2	722	12.7	950	19.4	599	10.6	517	10.6	76	1.3	86	1.8
HEARD	1,522	75.1	1,718	70.2	275	13.6	449	18.3	198	9.8	240	9.8	32	1.6	42	1.7
HENRY	8,874	78.4	12,660	78.1	1,186	10.5	1,949	12.0	1,132	10.0	1,374	8.5	125	1.1	233	1.4
HOUSTON	18,816	75.1	17,809	70.7	3,941	15.7	5,102	20.3	2,005	8.0	1,883	7.5	294	1.2	388	1.5
IRWIN	2,026	69.9	1,481	59.7	482	16.6	638	25.7	359	12.4	339	13.7	31	1.1	24	1.0
JACKSON	5,942	77.6	5,812	73.1	882	11.5	1,207	15.2	713	9.3	768	9.7	125	1.6	161	2.0
JASPER	1,625	69.9	1,538	64.5	362	15.6	460	19.3	316	13.6	336	14.1	21	0.9	51	2.1
JEFF DAVIS	2,904	76.5	2,268	67.0	435	11.5	719	21.3	381	10.0	325	9.6	74	2.0	69	2.0
JEFFERSON	3,564	57.8	2,571	49.0	1,546	25.1	1,733	33.0	1,006	16.3	863	16.4	50	0.8	80	1.5
JENKINS	1,789	63.3	1,365	56.1	510	18.0	609	25.0	469	16.6	371	15.2	59	2.1	90	3.7
JOHNSON	1,819	67.0	1,361	55.8	510	18.8	689	28.2	352	13.0	353	14.5	32	1.2	36	1.5
JONES	3,955	74.1	3,101	70.9	760	14.3	1,053	18.2	571	10.7	524	9.1	38	0.7	110	1.9
LAMAR	2,561	68.7	2,175	63.2	670	18.0	770	22.4	458	12.3	429	12.5	41	1.1	70	2.0
LANIER	1,418	73.9	1,067	66.0	274	14.1	357	22.1	196	10.1	167	10.3	37	1.9	25	1.5
LAURENS	7,999	69.4	6,992	62.1	2,151	18.7	2,985	26.5	1,220	10.6	1,064	9.5	149	1.3	217	1.9
LEE	3,090	76.7	3,798	72.8	522	13.0	1,014	19.4	363	9.0	325	6.2	52	1.3	79	1.5
LIBERTY	8,440	75.1	11,992	74.7	1,507	13.4	2,875	17.9	888	7.9	900	5.6	414	3.7	276	1.7
LINCOLN	1,418	69.3	1,225	61.6	316	16.2	450	22.6	291	14.0	288	14.5	11	0.5	25	1.3
LONG	1,067	71.0	1,389	75.9	219	14.1	283	15.1	182	12.1	133	7.1	39	2.6	75	4.0
LOWNDES	14,534	68.6	13,423	63.2	4,216	19.9	5,203	24.5	2,097	9.9	2,106	9.9	349	1.6	509	2.4
LUMPKIN	2,262	77.5	2,767	78.0	402	13.8	476	13.4	213	7.3	259	7.3	42	1.4	46	1.3
MACON	2,718	57.8	2,187	52.8	1,120	23.8	1,245	30.1	821	17.4	646	15.6	46	1.0	62	1.5
MADISON	4,412	80.0	4,105	76.7	650	11.8	811	14.4	384	7.0	400	7.1	69	1.3	100	1.8
MARION	1,162	64.7	943	59.0	326	18.2	385	24.1	269	15.0	227	14.2	38	2.1	43	2.7
MCDUFFIE	3,909	65.9	3,489	59.0	1,202	20.3	1,625	27.5	727	12.3	708	12.0	94	1.6	89	1.5
MCINTOSH	1,729	63.4	1,377	56.8	500	18.3	605	25.0	441	16.2	391	16.1	57	2.1	50	2.1
MERIWETHER	4,360	62.9	3,693	56.5	1,419	20.5	1,571	24.0	1,084	15.6	1,117	17.1	70	1.0	159	2.4
MILLER	1,512	66.8	1,092	63.1	472	20.9	371	21.4	257	11.4	237	13.7	22	1.0	30	1.7
MITCHELL	4,619	61.3	3,124	48.6	1,652	21.9	2,025	31.5	1,186	15.8	1,152	17.9	73	1.0	127	2.0
MONROE	2,959	69.0	3,210	69.4	678	15.8	794	17.2	603	14.1	535	11.6	51	1.2	87	1.9
MONTGOMERY	1,453	70.6	1,254	67.3	314	15.3	397	21.3	257	12.5	182	9.8	35	1.7	29	1.6
MORGAN	2,538	66.2	2,309	64.8	735	19.2	705	19.8	525	13.7	481	13.5	37	1.0	67	1.9
MURRAY	5,259	79.8	5,629	75.9	665	10.1	1,087	14.7	516	7.8	574	7.7	150	2.3	128	1.7
MUSCOGEE	31,325	62.4	28,018	57.8	12,533	25.0	14,415	29.8	4,607	9.2	4,858	10.0	1,706	3.4	1,150	2.4

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	TWO-PARENT FAMILIES				SINGLE-PARENT FAMILIES				FAMILIES HEADED BY OTHER RELATIVE				CHILDREN LIVING IN OTHER SITUATIONS			
	1980		1990		1980		1990		1980		1990		1980		1990	
COUNTY	NUMBER	%	NUMBER	%	NUMBER	%	NUMBER	%	NUMBER	%	NUMBER	%	NUMBER	%	NUMBER	%
NEWTON	8055	72.1	7660	65.6	1629	14.6	2282	19.5	1333	11.9	1493	12.8	162	1.4	241	2.1
OGLETHORPE	1922	67.6	1697	66.5	480	16.9	485	19.0	409	14.4	338	13.2	33	1.2	33	1.3
PAULDING	7009	82.3	9550	78.9	778	9.1	1525	12.6	624	7.3	827	6.8	110	1.3	209	1.7
PEACH	3812	62.7	3212	55.7	1409	23.2	1728	30.0	786	12.9	729	12.6	74	1.2	96	1.7
PICKENS	2745	82.6	2857	79.0	307	9.2	440	12.2	227	6.8	257	7.1	45	1.4	62	1.7
PIERCE	3114	78.8	2757	73.5	425	10.8	594	15.8	329	8.3	320	8.5	82	2.1	82	2.2
PIKE	2330	76.0	2036	72.9	272	9.7	331	11.8	337	12.0	340	12.2	63	2.2	87	3.1
POLK	6990	74.2	5975	66.8	1391	14.6	1751	19.6	987	10.4	959	10.7	178	1.9	255	2.9
PULASKI	1853	66.6	1260	57.7	550	19.8	599	27.4	354	12.7	290	13.3	24	0.9	35	1.6
PUTNAM	2100	64.3	2158	59.3	596	19.2	863	23.7	471	15.1	529	14.5	45	1.4	88	2.4
QUITMAN	321	55.6	253	44.4	161	21.3	182	31.9	168	22.2	121	21.2	7	0.9	14	2.5
RABUN	2196	79.5	1968	76.9	324	11.7	351	13.7	199	7.2	182	7.1	42	1.5	57	2.2
RANDOLPH	1757	58.8	1030	43.7	674	22.5	821	34.8	540	18.1	475	20.2	18	0.6	31	1.3
RICHMOND	32625	62.6	28922	56.2	12314	23.6	15616	30.3	5145	9.9	5625	10.9	1996	3.8	1310	2.5
ROCKDALE	10068	82.5	11913	77.7	1196	9.8	2147	14.0	774	6.3	994	6.5	171	1.4	274	1.8
SCHLEY	812	68.6	627	61.7	185	15.3	251	24.7	176	14.5	113	11.1	19	1.6	25	2.5
SCREVEN	2716	62.1	2346	57.9	900	20.6	1090	26.9	695	15.9	543	13.4	61	1.4	74	1.8
SEMINOLE	1933	67.2	1333	56.8	471	16.4	565	23.9	403	14.0	381	16.1	70	2.4	76	3.2
SPALDING	10261	67.9	9317	60.9	2923	19.4	3816	24.9	1646	10.9	1825	11.9	272	1.8	352	2.3
STEPHENS	4772	77.6	4093	73.0	812	13.2	963	17.2	467	7.6	459	8.2	102	1.7	93	1.7
STEWART	1356	53.9	714	46.2	502	25.6	471	30.5	379	19.1	339	21.9	24	1.2	21	1.4
SUMTER	4809	63.2	4560	51.6	2037	22.2	2905	32.9	1226	13.3	1257	14.2	119	1.3	113	1.3
TALBOT	1284	62.2	921	52.1	415	20.1	487	27.6	349	16.9	324	18.3	17	0.8	35	2.0
TALIAFERRO	331	59.0	285	53.8	119	20.6	117	22.1	117	20.2	108	20.4	1	0.2	20	3.8
TATTNALL	3501	69.8	2721	63.5	841	16.4	1007	23.5	627	12.3	460	10.7	77	1.5	95	2.2
TAYLOR	1568	62.9	1309	51.9	571	23.0	632	29.6	327	13.2	346	16.2	22	0.9	49	2.3
TELFAIR	2352	69.6	1761	52.8	639	18.9	827	27.2	411	12.2	415	13.6	20	0.6	42	1.4
TERRELL	2419	59.4	1465	46.1	933	22.9	1052	33.2	684	16.8	597	18.9	37	0.9	50	1.6
THOMAS	7811	64.5	6806	56.5	2528	20.9	3293	29.5	1540	12.7	1309	11.7	227	1.9	251	2.2
TIFT	7332	69.3	6342	63.1	1887	18.2	2592	25.8	1128	10.9	1112	11.1	171	1.6	212	2.1
TOOMBS	5102	67.6	4473	63.0	1531	20.7	1761	24.8	772	10.4	707	10.0	95	1.3	155	2.2
TOWNS	1071	85.3	950	80.8	101	8.0	137	11.6	62	4.9	77	6.5	22	1.8	12	1.0
TREUTLEN	1727	66.1	1074	63.1	470	18.5	402	23.6	267	13.4	200	11.7	34	1.7	27	1.6
TROUP	9600	65.1	9542	61.5	3068	20.8	3984	25.7	1905	12.9	1694	10.9	170	1.2	286	1.8
TURNER	2963	63.1	1425	52.4	659	20.2	887	32.6	501	15.3	369	13.6	45	1.4	39	1.4
TWIGGS	2160	67.8	1800	60.1	546	17.1	717	23.9	454	14.2	448	14.9	28	0.9	32	1.1
UNION	2351	82.0	2111	79.0	242	9.2	357	13.4	187	7.1	159	5.9	44	1.7	46	1.7
UPSON	4951	67.3	4155	62.2	1331	18.1	1617	24.2	974	13.2	777	11.6	96	1.3	130	1.9
WALKER	13299	79.5	13097	73.9	1819	10.9	2314	13.4	1363	8.1	1306	8.7	251	1.5	306	2.0
WALTON	7649	74.1	7489	69.8	1415	13.8	1938	18.1	1083	10.5	1116	10.4	142	1.4	189	1.8
WARE	7996	68.8	5832	61.4	2185	18.8	2377	25.0	1185	10.2	1017	10.7	259	2.2	274	2.9
WARREN	1218	58.4	836	48.7	498	23.5	487	28.4	367	17.3	353	20.6	18	0.8	41	2.4
WASHINGTON	5704	60.4	5041	54.0	1988	21.0	1490	26.5	1073	17.5	961	17.1	65	1.1	139	2.5
WAYNE	4805	73.5	4366	67.2	930	14.2	1357	20.9	708	10.7	659	10.1	104	1.6	113	1.7
WEBSTER	551	71.7	396	63.4	111	14.4	121	19.4	98	12.7	97	15.5	9	1.2	11	1.8
WHEELER	1389	69.6	897	63.7	251	14.7	310	22.0	245	14.3	171	12.1	24	1.4	30	2.1
WHITE	2373	82.1	2319	78.2	269	9.3	381	12.7	165	6.0	223	7.5	62	2.2	48	1.6
WHITFIELD	9611	72.9	11911	73.5	2493	12.2	3025	16.0	1621	7.9	1535	8.1	419	2.0	464	2.5
WILCOX	1564	67.2	1191	60.0	437	18.8	511	25.7	296	12.7	255	12.8	30	1.3	29	1.5
WILKES	2126	67.0	1586	56.5	606	19.1	695	24.8	405	12.8	468	16.7	38	1.2	59	2.1
WILKINSON	1337	67.5	1789	59.5	566	16.4	809	26.9	518	15.0	357	11.9	35	1.0	54	1.8
WORTH	3542	69.8	3634	60.7	987	16.4	1480	24.7	740	12.3	781	13.0	87	1.4	95	1.6
GA TOTAL	1,146,871	69.7	1,136,022	65.8	312,451	19.0	390,133	22.6	157,611	9.6	164,758	9.5	29,197	1.8	36390	2.1

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FAMILY INCOME

The median income for all families in Georgia, both with and without children, rose 17% during the 1980's, from $28,559 (in 1989 dollars) to $33,529 ten years later. Median family income in the nation increased 11% during this period, and by 1989, Georgia surpassed all but two Southern states in median family income.

Despite statewide economic growth during the 1980's, income disparities persisted among Georgia families. Georgia had the 10th widest gap in the nation between its highest and lowest income families, and the 11th widest gap between its highest and its middle income families. The average income of the wealthiest families in Georgia was higher than the upper level incomes in 37 states. Yet middle income families in Georgia earned less than middle income families in all but 13 states.

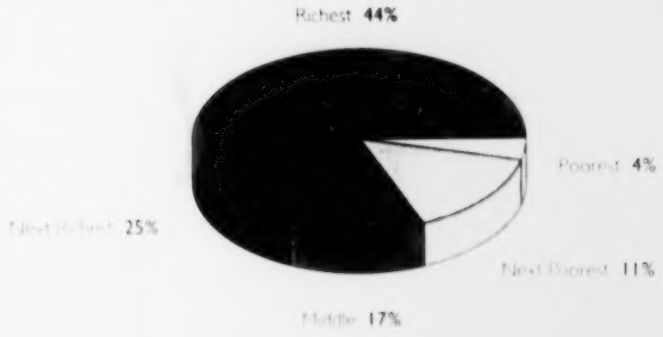
Differences in average family income were also notable among those families with their own children living at home — about half of Georgia's families. Married-couple families with children had the highest average income, more than 200% higher than families headed by single women and more than 80% higher than families headed by single men.

While these disparities are striking in and of themselves, they are also evident at the county level. In 134 of Georgia's 159 counties, the average income in a female-headed family with children was less than half of the median family income for the state. The highest average income for families headed by single women

AVERAGE INCOMES FOR FAMILIES WITH CHILDREN BY FAMILY TYPE, GEORGIA, 1989

- The median family income increased **17%** during the 1980's.
- Georgia had the **10th** widest income gap in the nation between rich and poor families, and the **11th** widest gap between rich and middle class families in the late 1980's.

SHARE OF GEORGIA INCOME HELD BY FAMILIES IN EACH INCOME FIFTH, LATE 1980'S



16% of Georgia's families are poor.

Georgia's "Standard of Need" is **46.4%**, meaning that a family earning more than 46.4% of the poverty level is ineligible for any financial assistance.

($25,518/year) was less than the lowest average income for families with children headed by a married couple ($26,395/year). In 72 counties the average income for families with children headed by women was less than $12,000/year; while this was true for families with children headed by men in only 10 counties.

Despite newfound economic prosperity for some of Georgia's families, 16% remain in poverty. In 1989, 1 in 5 Georgia children lived in a family earning less than the federal poverty level ($12,675/year for a family of four).

The majority of Georgia's poor children live in families with a working adult. They remain poor in large part because of low wages. Although minimum wage rose incrementally over the 1980's, a full-time minimum wage worker still earned about two-thirds of the poverty level.

Although they live in poverty, many families are not eligible for financial assistance. The "Standard of Need," or the income level below which families are eligible for financial support, was set at 46.4% of the poverty level in Georgia in October, 1991.

Increases in the median family income in Georgia during the 1980's have elevated the state's status in the South and in the nation. Yet widening income gaps undermine this progress.

FAMILY INCOME *Median Family Income, in 1989 dollars, Georgia, 1979 and 1989*

COUNTY	1979	1989
APPLING	$20,384	$26,201
ATKINSON	$18,522	$21,441
BACON	$22,204	$23,366
BAKER	$21,030	$22,500
BALDWIN	$28,853	$31,216
BANKS	$24,716	$28,212
BARROW	$26,908	$30,922
BARTOW	$27,112	$31,291
BEN HILL	$21,253	$22,043
BERRIEN	$22,773	$24,839
BIBB	$28,301	$31,903
BLECKLEY	$27,616	$29,082
BRANTLEY	$23,055	$25,117
BROOKS	$19,017	$23,835
BRYAN	$25,451	$31,709
BULLOCH	$24,598	$27,782
BURKE	$21,054	$21,349
BUTTS	$26,432	$27,441
CALHOUN	$20,995	$18,479
CAMDEN	$25,997	$30,484
CANDLER	$19,529	$24,245
CARROLL	$26,786	$30,096
CATOOSA	$29,433	$29,657
CHARLTON	$23,580	$25,778
CHATHAM	$28,210	$31,826
CHATTAHOOCHEE	$23,113	$25,961
CHATTOOGA	$24,119	$24,851
CHEROKEE	$31,249	$31,762
CLARKE	$28,065	$30,919
CLAY	$16,141	$16,180
CLAYTON	$25,509	$26,925
CLINCH	$21,846	$21,076
COBB	$39,119	$36,435
COFFEE	$20,748	$24,535
COLQUITT	$23,073	$24,607
COLUMBIA	$33,030	$32,924
COOK	$22,102	$24,169
COWETA	$29,358	$36,176
CRAWFORD	$27,883	$30,071
CRISP	$23,086	$24,051
DADE	$24,900	$24,051
DAWSON	$21,129	$30,529
DECATUR	$23,058	$24,407
DEKALB	$37,943	$41,495
DODGE	$21,509	$23,514
DOOLY	$20,241	$21,513
DOUGHERTY	$28,915	$28,235
DOUGLAS	$34,638	$40,497
EARLY	$21,100	$20,313
ECHOLS	$21,668	$24,413
EFFINGHAM	$28,664	$32,364
ELBERT	$23,782	$24,070
EMANUEL	$21,058	$22,692
EVANS	$20,083	$24,975
FANNIN	$19,629	$22,619
FAYETTE	$44,180	$53,845
FLOYD	$28,349	$30,998
FORSYTH	$30,391	$40,718
FRANKLIN	$22,773	$27,517
FULTON	$28,597	$36,582
GILMER	$21,758	$24,888
GLASCOCK	$23,627	$25,857
GLYNN	$29,010	$32,586
GORDON	$26,165	$31,331
GRADY	$20,997	$22,739
GREENE	$20,794	$23,963
GWINNETT	$39,896	$48,000
HABERSHAM	$24,300	$28,824
HALL	$29,220	$34,147
HANCOCK	$18,696	$21,798
HARALSON	$25,220	$27,027
HARRIS	$28,418	$30,565
HART	$24,088	$27,561
HEARD	$23,870	$25,066
HENRY	$33,856	$40,733
HOUSTON	$33,838	$35,300
IRWIN	$20,011	$23,512
JACKSON	$25,174	$28,675
JASPER	$23,849	$29,346
JEFF DAVIS	$25,135	$24,264
JEFFERSON	$19,580	$21,416
JENKINS	$18,470	$22,230
JOHNSON	$21,445	$22,540
JONES	$30,178	$35,598
LAMAR	$26,053	$26,201
LANIER	$20,367	$20,280
LAURENS	$24,505	$26,944
LEE	$32,679	$34,112
LIBERTY	$19,770	$22,123
LINCOLN	$25,520	$25,733
LONG	$20,149	$20,500
LOWNDES	$24,374	$28,007
LUMPKIN	$23,199	$30,417
MACON	$19,562	$21,908
MADISON	$23,605	$30,065
MARION	$19,746	$20,904
MCDUFFIE	$24,384	$26,444
MCINTOSH	$19,332	$24,117
MERIWETHER	$24,959	$23,867
MILLER	$21,125	$25,586
MITCHELL	$23,437	$21,961
MONROE	$26,499	$32,127
MONTGOMERY	$20,006	$25,124
MORGAN	$25,658	$30,628
MURRAY	$27,309	$29,708
MUSCOGEE	$25,710	$28,565
NEWTON	$28,533	$31,804
OCONEE	$32,310	$38,417
OGLETHORPE	$24,710	$28,175
PAULDING	$28,433	$35,667
PEACH	$25,084	$30,436
PICKENS	$23,690	$27,790
PIERCE	$22,196	$25,373
PIKE	$28,936	$32,399
POLK	$25,807	$27,896
PULASKI	$23,616	$28,514
PUTNAM	$27,406	$28,925
QUITMAN	$16,162	$18,140
RABUN	$21,871	$24,233
RANDOLPH	$19,267	$17,221
RICHMOND	$26,230	$29,607
ROCKDALE	$36,700	$42,838
SCHLEY	$22,596	$26,895
SCREVEN	$18,076	$25,154
SEMINOLE	$21,728	$22,401
SPALDING	$26,063	$29,936
STEPHENS	$24,828	$27,768
STEWART	$16,356	$19,500
SUMTER	$24,328	$25,676
TALBOT	$23,067	$23,054
TALIAFERRO	$17,496	$17,847
TATTNALL	$18,450	$21,726
TAYLOR	$22,924	$22,421
TELFAIR	$19,393	$20,453
TERRELL	$21,461	$21,538
THOMAS	$23,814	$25,598
TIFT	$23,711	$26,578
TOOMBS	$20,425	$25,245
TOWNS	$18,047	$23,114
TREUTLEN	$20,480	$21,404
TROUP	$26,268	$30,072
TURNER	$21,290	$22,330
TWIGGS	$24,884	$22,867
UNION	$16,936	$24,334
UPSON	$25,697	$27,446
WALKER	$26,478	$28,250
WALTON	$26,420	$31,659
WARE	$24,175	$25,183
WARREN	$20,864	$21,325
WASHINGTON	$22,598	$25,466
WAYNE	$23,650	$27,582
WEBSTER	$19,290	$22,054
WHEELER	$16,941	$21,008
WHITE	$24,490	$27,830
WHITFIELD	$29,545	$32,423
WILCOX	$21,763	$22,356
WILKES	$23,595	$23,913
WILKINSON	$27,150	$30,360
WORTH	$24,807	$25,713
GA TOTAL	**$28,559**	**$33,529**

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FAMILY INCOME *Average Incomes of Families with Children under Age 18, in Georgia, 1989*

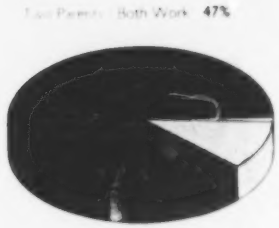
COUNTY	MARRIED COUPLE NUMBER	MARRIED COUPLE INCOME	MALE HEAD OF HOUSEHOLD NUMBER	MALE HEAD OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME	FEMALE HEAD OF HOUSEHOLD NUMBER	FEMALE HEAD OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME
APPLING	1728	$36,629	87	$20,702	416	$17,312
ATKINSON	636	$29,009	61	$13,319	164	$11,408
BACON	990	$34,552	48	$11,648	327	$7,960
BAKER	311	$37,242	21	$15,981	115	$12,330
BALDWIN	2750	$44,221	157	$19,358	1298	$15,260
BANKS	1307	$33,314	50	$27,525	160	$13,855
BARROW	3446	$37,857	168	$20,360	623	$16,421
BARTOW	6598	$38,238	310	$25,159	1044	$16,280
BEN HILL	1646	$34,555	113	$21,448	586	$10,880
BERRIEN	1581	$32,798	51	$15,821	392	$12,611
BIBB	12151	$32,533	647	$27,230	6085	$13,229
BLECKLEY	1016	$39,828	30	$10,982	296	$14,184
BRANTLEY	1380	$32,172	35	$22,110	226	$11,432
BROOKS	1366	$32,712	85	$12,686	447	$10,387
BRYAN	2084	$43,151	57	$29,449	317	$12,858
BULLOCH	3614	$37,470	176	$15,429	1044	$13,009
BURKE	1741	$34,719	144	$17,626	1029	$9,652
BUTTS	1246	$37,958	81	$16,801	332	$14,714
CALHOUN	368	$31,111	20	$15,484	197	$12,820
CAMDEN	3901	$35,635	151	$25,801	602	$15,068
CANDLER	718	$35,972	32	$33,140	225	$11,879
CARROLL	7754	$39,696	337	$27,621	1717	$14,035
CATOOSA	4904	$37,574	181	$21,817	877	$15,311
CHARLTON	944	$31,903	57	$25,302	222	$9,115
CHATHAM	18969	$46,282	962	$23,730	7533	$14,617
CHATTAHOOCHEE	1982	$29,635	20	$20,708	178	$11,103
CHATTOOGA	2279	$32,988	82	$16,781	462	$11,957
CHEROKEE	12283	$46,637	462	$28,813	1105	$23,893
CLARKE	5869	$47,523	339	$25,398	2524	$12,871
CLAY	225	$37,117	52	$14,290	136	$10,153
CLAYTON	19903	$44,449	1121	$27,170	5555	$19,174
CLINCH	673	$33,488	33	$11,127	173	$9,332
COBB	52101	$62,309	1912	$33,686	8257	$24,487
COFFEE	3193	$38,389	183	$29,396	916	$10,819
COLQUITT	3471	$36,272	172	$18,021	1192	$8,981
COLUMBIA	9352	$53,480	148	$30,913	1208	$22,528
COOK	1389	$32,548	43	$18,781	307	$9,891
COWETA	6129	$49,067	215	$37,189	1285	$14,958
CRAWFORD	997	$34,583	54	$29,358	204	$11,908
CRISP	1861	$36,942	84	$23,169	803	$9,813
DADE	1541	$33,732	92	$10,763	210	$12,363
DAWSON	1229	$38,054	24	$10,250	168	$12,204
DECATUR	2337	$34,755	140	$22,521	935	$11,914
DEKALB	46218	$57,594	2701	$29,033	16891	$21,189
DODGE	1692	$33,589	109	$18,035	494	$12,324
DOOLY	849	$38,513	80	$16,757	406	$9,534
DOUGHERTY	8249	$44,182	423	$19,677	4692	$11,326
DOUGLAS	8895	$46,997	390	$33,460	1419	$21,553
EARLY	1022	$35,707	70	$16,252	383	$9,247
ECHOLS	267	$33,810	12	$18,111	41	$13,770
EFFINGHAM	3332	$37,811	154	$25,638	532	$13,735
ELBERT	1846	$32,655	117	$25,134	624	$12,595
EMANUEL	2091	$33,547	77	$22,827	621	$11,277

COUNTY	MARRIED COUPLE NUMBER	MARRIED COUPLE INCOME	MALE HEAD OF HOUSEHOLD NUMBER	MALE HEAD OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME	FEMALE HEAD OF HOUSEHOLD NUMBER	FEMALE HEAD OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME
EVANS	865	$37,773	26	$23,523	281	$11,989
FANNIN	1794	$30,819	82	$18,762	223	$11,093
FAYETTE	8913	$63,426	216	$45,313	687	$25,055
FLOYD	7951	$40,931	290	$39,157	1934	$14,009
FORSYTH	5598	$47,339	174	$35,497	433	$20,974
FRANKLIN	1761	$35,358	61	$15,866	318	$12,563
FULTON	44893	$74,399	1509	$28,495	27797	$15,671
GILMER	1551	$30,567	51	$19,231	192	$10,693
GLASCOCK	255	$31,235	12	$17,538	44	$10,456
GLYNN	5713	$43,739	323	$24,171	1864	$14,840
GORDON	4218	$38,867	142	$20,418	680	$17,522
GRADY	2080	$32,180	57	$9,884	589	$11,552
GREENE	955	$39,358	61	$20,270	454	$12,709
GWINNETT	47223	$57,141	1411	$33,368	6087	$25,518
HABERSHAM	2940	$37,340	137	$26,057	438	$15,307
HALL	10554	$44,852	418	$30,959	1887	$17,853
HANCOCK	550	$35,885	67	$21,742	443	$12,069
HARALSON	2689	$33,665	85	$27,644	380	$9,962
HARRIS	1851	$44,786	59	$98,560	309	$13,147
HART	1899	$40,841	84	$18,551	448	$13,360
HEARD	973	$32,350	65	$23,554	171	$12,344
HENRY	7199	$47,255	243	$26,877	849	$20,105
HOUSTON	10077	$42,104	585	$27,369	2333	$14,338
IRWIN	766	$34,330	29	$22,499	316	$10,884
JACKSON	3354	$36,588	121	$27,541	540	$13,633
JASPER	792	$37,921	57	$23,549	294	$9,799
JEFF DAVIS	1279	$34,936	51	$23,710	373	$11,996
JEFFERSON	1299	$34,546	100	$24,775	842	$11,534
JENKINS	728	$33,039	27	$11,844	339	$9,453
JOHNSON	821	$31,591	6	$6,000	260	$13,588
JONES	2311	$48,716	95	$23,012	523	$19,228
LAMAR	1258	$37,260	122	$32,188	346	$14,193
LANIER	555	$29,313	55	$23,982	179	$6,911
LAURENS	3998	$39,138	113	$23,207	1389	$10,690
LEE	2148	$40,957	77	$20,720	438	$14,429
LIBERTY	6547	$27,554	195	$20,434	1402	$11,526
LINCOLN	687	$35,408	36	$15,744	215	$14,811
LONG	748	$31,587	38	$12,032	122	$7,044
LOWNDES	7394	$42,005	364	$23,813	2359	$11,547
LUMPKIN	1614	$34,890	46	$24,011	214	$16,116
MACON	1065	$38,568	51	$24,580	637	$10,506
MADISON	2448	$36,573	85	$16,502	361	$13,761
MARION	499	$30,593	55	$12,488	193	$12,123
MCDUFFIE	1913	$41,948	129	$16,457	768	$10,255
MCINTOSH	749	$32,076	76	$25,440	253	$8,548
MERIWETHER	2048	$35,577	118	$15,872	665	$12,349
MILLER	585	$35,369	43	$24,296	159	$12,385
MITCHELL	1713	$32,739	55	$19,114	880	$9,616
MONROE	1774	$43,689	78	$24,913	339	$12,227
MONTGOMERY	740	$31,678	34	$55,653	158	$10,851
MORGAN	1221	$39,164	60	$23,901	311	$15,181
MURRAY	3384	$34,094	175	$21,965	363	$15,209
MUSCOGEE	16075	$42,033	995	$22,357	6751	$12,055

FAMILY INCOME

COUNTY	MARRIED COUPLE NUMBER	MARRIED COUPLE INCOME	MALE HEAD OF HOUSEHOLD NUMBER	MALE HEAD OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME	FEMALE HEAD OF HOUSEHOLD NUMBER	FEMALE HEAD OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME
NEWTON	4461	$40,559	233	$24,893	971	$13,424
OCONEE	2291	$50,250	80	$31,250	318	$20,091
OGLETHORPE	1028	$34,615	63	$26,531	203	$13,281
PAULDING	5592	$45,906	189	$33,609	699	$15,710
PEACH	3333	$34,640	104	$27,296	834	$10,326
PICKENS	3699	$38,259	65	$33,862	226	$14,004
PIERCE	3341	$33,947	88	$28,363	321	$10,978
PIKE	1095	$38,786	37	$21,028	198	$15,865
POLK	5333	$36,202	123	$20,853	842	$13,462
PULASKI	704	$43,824	19	$18,925	298	$12,671
PUTNAM	3174	$32,437	95	$15,071	360	$13,017
QUITMAN	360	$29,820	9	$18,556	82	$4,031
RABUN	1381	$31,130	30	$18,133	167	$11,549
RANDOLPH	611	$26,395	55	$20,564	333	$8,649
RICHMOND	16662	$42,868	976	$23,112	7569	$12,969
ROCKDALE	6685	$53,075	229	$31,852	1066	$12,590
SCHLEY	393	$33,136	12	$31,331	80	$13,372
SCREVEN	1286	$37,181	57	$21,468	381	$10,816
SEMINOLE	720	$33,260	35	$21,067	297	$14,618
SPALDING	5270	$40,353	315	$18,275	1870	$12,394
STEPHENS	2497	$35,777	109	$27,190	857	$11,568
STEWART	811	$29,721	16	$24,209	334	$8,689
SUMTER	2569	$40,463	151	$20,616	1294	$11,371
TALBOT	511	$34,059	24	$19,834	261	$11,100
TALIAFERRO	147	$29,567	9	$9,956	53	$10,195
TATTNALL	1516	$36,103	87	$18,882	470	$8,428
TAYLOR	640	$34,899	37	$21,726	276	$7,999
TELFAIR	948	$31,071	47	$16,152	350	$9,992
TERRELL	828	$33,969	22	$18,055	411	$8,928
THOMAS	3487	$38,401	196	$16,106	1513	$10,142
TIFT	3410	$38,806	216	$28,834	1122	$10,530
TOOMBS	2469	$39,393	126	$20,478	667	$9,717
TOWNS	559	$30,843	23	$47,409	80	$11,956
TREUTLEN	611	$27,873	30	$20,575	189	$11,886
TROUP	5417	$34,221	273	$16,527	1729	$13,743
TURNER	818	$32,540	18	$17,889	328	$7,185
TWIGGS	997	$32,818	65	$22,598	286	$10,130
UNION	1197	$38,479	52	$31,914	115	$8,828
UPSON	2423	$36,232	133	$28,161	760	$14,348
WALKER	6520	$36,573	251	$17,226	1021	$12,572
WALTON	4103	$40,973	205	$25,650	779	$13,864
WARE	3214	$37,162	160	$19,881	1130	$11,530
WARREN	456	$37,495	21	$18,005	231	$8,510
WASHINGTON	1619	$38,576	118	$19,214	741	$12,198
WAYNE	2473	$36,656	137	$19,561	543	$10,502
WEBSTER	207	$39,737	5	$47,347	66	$12,762
WHEELER	564	$43,566	24	$19,143	116	$5,628
WHITE	1440	$35,704	81	$17,332	159	$17,359
WHITFIELD	8263	$45,106	295	$19,433	1412	$17,105
WILCOX	621	$33,234	29	$15,686	179	$8,196
WILKES	869	$40,153	75	$15,339	345	$12,112
WILKINSON	1021	$36,714	27	$26,970	344	$20,851
WORTH	1957	$35,682	117	$20,758	708	$8,495
GA TOTALS	**650,526**	**$47,685**	**31,039**	**$26,156**	**184,292**	**$15,450**

GEORGIA CHILDREN BY LIVING ARRANGEMENT AND PARENTS' LABOR FORCE STATUS, 1990



The number of working mothers in Georgia increased by **16%** during the 1980's.

Although there are nearly **1 million** children in Georgia who may be in need of childcare, there are fewer than **200,000** spaces available.

During the last decade, the number of mothers entering the labor force in Georgia kept pace with national trends. By 1990, 71% of Georgia mothers (women 16 years and older with children under age 18) were working outside the home. This represented a 16% increase from 1980, and was slightly more than the national average of 68%.

In 1980, only 5 out of Georgia's 159 counties had 70% or more of their mothers in the labor force. Ten years later, this was true for 90 counties. By 1990, only one county in the state of Georgia had fewer than half of its mothers in the work force.

Many working mothers are also single mothers. One in 5 families in Georgia is headed by a single woman, either divorced, separated or never married. About 23% of Georgia's children lived with a single parent in 1990, and in most cases, these families were headed by women.

Child care is crucial for working mothers. There are close to one million children in Georgia with a mother working outside the home who are likely to need care by another adult at least part time. Yet throughout Georgia there are spaces for only about 200,000 children in licensed day care programs or registered family day care homes. Some Georgia counties have spaces for fewer than ten children in all of the county's licensed and registered child care facilites put together.

MATERNAL EMPLOYMENT

Child care costs in Georgia range from $45 to over $100 per week per child. The state, with federal assistance, subsidized care for approximately 27,500 children in 1991, more than 3 times the number subsidized in the late 1980's. Yet there is still a waiting list for subsidized child care of about 8,500 families.

Many of the children who receive subsidized care have mothers who are participating in the Positive Employment and Community Help (PEACH) Program designed to facilitate the move from welfare dependency to self-sufficiency through work. PEACH services include basic skills and job training, vocational assessment and supports like transportation assistance and Medicaid coverage. In 1992, 128 counties in the state provide PEACH services.

State investment in child care greatly affects its quality, availability and affordability. In 1992 national comparisons, Georgia ranks 35th in the nation in money allocated to child care and early education. Georgia spent 24 times more on corrections in 1990 than on services for young children. Georgia spent only $16.25 per child on direct child care and early childhood services in 1989. By comparison, the # 1 ranked state spent over $150 per child.

Increasing numbers of Georgia families have mothers in the work force. Flexible hours and leave policies, adequate health benefits and child care, and aggressive recovery of child support help families to balance work and child rearing responsibilities. In doing so, these policies are likely to increase family stability and enhance child development.

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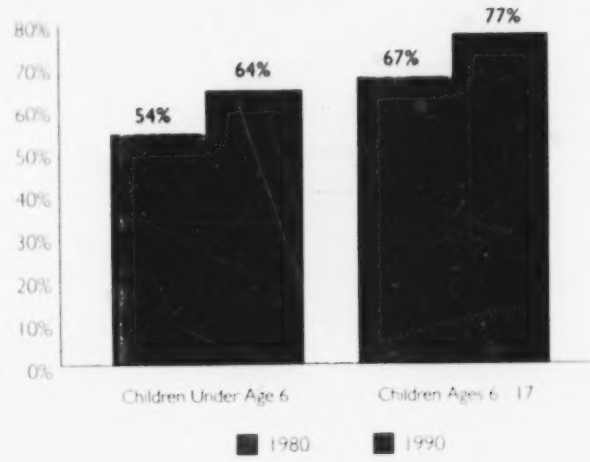
LABOR FORCE STATUS OF GEORGIA MOTHERS BY AGE OF THEIR CHILDREN, 1980 AND 1990



Georgia ranked 35th in the nation in money spent on child care services in 1990, spending 24 times more on corrections.

The state subsidized child care for over 27,000 children in 1991, but more than 8,500 families are still waiting for this help.

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MATERNAL EMPLOYMENT *Number and Percent of Women Ages 16 and Older, with Children, in the Labor Force, Georgia, 1980 and 1990*

COUNTY	1980 NUMBER	1980 %	1990 NUMBER	1990 %
APPLING	1,254	52.5	1,367	58.4
ATKINSON	444	51.3	605	68.2
BACON	798	56.8	975	67.6
BAKER	294	53.2	311	66.0
BALDWIN	3,017	70.5	3,449	77.2
BANKS	883	68.8	1,062	74.3
BARROW	1,951	63.1	2,773	64.9
BARTOW	4,105	65.8	5,893	71.8
BEN HILL	1,341	57.9	1,615	68.1
BERRIEN	1,298	64.6	1,578	76.8
BIBB	12,994	63.5	14,191	70.3
BLECKLEY	792	70.5	949	71.8
BRANTLEY	663	47.7	1,011	58.0
BROOKS	1,086	54.7	1,367	65.7
BRYAN	792	51.3	1,588	63.3
BULLOCH	2,829	63.0	3,820	70.2
BURKE	1,966	61.1	2,157	70.3
BUTTS	1,231	68.3	1,314	71.1
CALHOUN	526	61.8	463	75.8
CAMDEN	1,080	53.5	1,283	71.0
CANDLER	638	61.1	719	72.4
CARROLL	5,501	62.2	6,980	69.9
CATOOSA	3,528	59.3	4,161	71.0
CHARLTON	506	53.2	768	59.9
CHATHAM	16,675	56.6	20,308	70.1
CHATTAHOOCHEE	184	36.5	932	82.8
CHATTOOGA	1,970	63.5	2,151	73.0
CHEROKEE	4,210	56.4	9,234	70.7
CLARKE	5,511	67.1	6,290	71.6
CLAY	280	50.3	339	72.3
CLAYTON	19,169	59.5	25,089	75.1
CLINCH	508	60.3	689	75.1
COBB	41,611	58.7	43,999	70.1
COFFEE	2,980	57.5	3,016	70.1
COLQUITT	4,105	58.4	3,506	71.1
COLUMBIA	3,903	57.6	7,595	69.4
COOK	1,602	66.7	1,721	69.5
COWETA	7,104	64.0	9,361	69.5
CRAWFORD	981	60.5	973	72.1
CRISP	2,629	57.7	1,900	68.7
DADE	964	49.2	1,182	64.9
DAWSON	360	62.0	1,039	73.8
DECATUR	2,932	63.0	2,401	66.2
DE KALB	49,941	65.9	52,964	77.9
DODGE	1,994	65.2	1,778	75.3
DOOLY	922	58.5	847	67.2
DOUGHERTY	9,205	62.2	9,587	69.1
DOUGLAS	7,180	56.5	7,922	72.5
EARLY	1,177	60.6	1,186	73.2
ECHOLS	343	46.0	518	64.7
EFFINGHAM	1,965	65.5	2,472	80.7
ELBERT	2,133	68.9	1,936	66.0
EMANUEL	1,611	61.1	1,962	74.2

COUNTY	1980 NUMBER	1980 %	1990 NUMBER	1990 %
EVANS	840	67.4	862	70.1
FANNIN	978	49.0	1,393	67.6
FAYETTE	2,776	55.3	6,701	67.5
FLOYD	6,832	63.2	7,794	74.7
FORSYTH	2,409	54.9	4,470	71.8
FRANKLIN	1,368	64.2	1,628	74.1
FULTON	46,223	60.8	54,450	67.8
GILMER	826	52.1	1,143	63.5
GLASCOCK	173	55.4	215	71.2
GLYNN	4,833	60.7	6,069	72.5
GORDON	2,906	63.4	3,695	72.9
GRADY	1,710	61.6	2,095	71.8
GREENE	974	69.1	1,133	70.7
GWINNETT	17,036	60.3	39,622	73.2
HABERSHAM	2,356	65.6	2,835	78.3
HALL	6,973	62.8	9,551	71.6
HANCOCK	867	67.4	925	76.0
HARALSON	1,722	63.9	1,985	64.5
HARRIS	1,340	64.2	1,609	67.6
HART	1,799	70.7	1,951	76.0
HEARD	600	64.5	826	65.3
HENRY	3,212	59.9	6,194	73.0
HOUSTON	7,341	59.3	9,570	72.2
IRWIN	662	53.8	794	69.7
JACKSON	2,428	64.9	2,970	71.2
JASPER	682	61.7	882	75.5
JEFF DAVIS	1,061	60.0	1,239	70.5
JEFFERSON	1,595	61.9	1,667	68.7
JENKINS	574	48.7	842	73.1
JOHNSON	772	62.8	809	70.7
JONES	1,593	61.3	2,290	74.7
LAMAR	1,059	65.5	1,233	70.1
LANIER	395	48.5	528	65.4
LAURENS	3,566	66.0	4,215	74.1
LEE	1,099	59.6	1,883	70.7
LIBERTY	2,511	47.2	4,643	58.0
LINCOLN	510	58.2	700	71.2
LONG	312	49.1	618	67.7
LOWNDES	6,093	60.2	7,282	69.3
LUMPKIN	835	59.4	1,344	72.5
MACON	1,081	60.4	1,283	67.2
MADISON	1,917	68.0	2,184	74.0
MARION	377	51.1	502	66.2
MCDUFFIE	1,766	63.7	2,058	71.1
MCINTOSH	581	51.1	700	63.9
MERIWETHER	1,860	65.4	2,147	69.5
MILLER	545	58.2	535	63.9
MITCHELL	1,869	64.5	2,024	68.8
MONROE	1,377	72.2	1,625	70.2
MONTGOMERY	542	61.9	669	71.4
MORGAN	1,080	68.8	1,328	76.5
MURRAY	2,021	65.3	2,961	76.3
MUSCOGEE	14,280	58.6	16,644	67.4

COUNTY	1980 NUMBER	1980 %	1990 NUMBER	1990 %
NEWTON	3,061	61.3	3,921	67.5
OCONEE	1,287	69.3	1,989	74.3
OGLETHORPE	890	69.7	1,041	79.6
PAULDING	2,453	57.0	4,454	68.3
PEACH	1,612	58.6	2,018	69.6
PICKENS	978	58.1	1,444	70.4
PIERCE	980	53.3	1,262	65.9
PIKE	843	68.4	980	68.2
POLK	2,821	62.6	3,040	68.5
PULASKI	805	61.3	779	75.3
PUTNAM	999	69.0	1,418	79.9
QUITMAN	159	53.7	197	72.2
RABUN	908	64.0	1,138	79.6
RANDOLPH	708	60.7	710	65.5
RICHMOND	14,938	61.1	17,546	68.1
ROCKDALE	3,579	58.9	6,021	74.9
SCHLEY	255	56.4	318	65.3
SCREVEN	1,182	63.1	1,369	70.3
SEMINOLE	613	52.0	701	63.9
SPALDING	4,500	63.4	5,484	69.9
STEPHENS	1,980	65.6	2,266	75.3
STEWART	434	57.0	433	61.1
SUMTER	2,669	66.1	2,793	66.4
TALBOT	527	62.2	603	69.9
TALIAFERRO	144	60.5	155	70.8
TATTNALL	1,324	56.5	1,355	63.5
TAYLOR	628	60.6	646	66.8
TELFAIR	903	60.3	1,004	70.9
TERRELL	1,000	64.2	958	66.8
THOMAS	3,300	62.5	3,901	72.0
TIFT	3,144	63.6	3,472	70.5
TOOMBS	1,933	56.3	2,401	70.5
TOWNS	434	62.7	509	75.4
TREUTLEN	411	48.8	514	62.3
TROUP	4,454	66.2	5,504	73.8
TURNER	960	70.5	889	71.2
TWIGGS	588	44.7	936	63.9
UNION	675	55.3	955	64.9
UPSON	2,485	71.4	2,560	73.8
WALKER	4,709	55.5	5,720	72.4
WALTON	2,931	62.5	3,860	69.9
WARE	2,974	55.1	3,069	66.0
WARREN	524	57.3	640	74.4
WASHINGTON	1,559	58.6	1,842	70.1
WAYNE	1,605	52.8	2,085	66.6
WEBSTER	159	50.8	214	71.3
WHEELER	455	62.8	424	61.8
WHITE	953	66.5	1,298	75.7
WHITFIELD	6,794	65.9	7,455	73.1
WILCOX	546	54.1	612	71.6
WILKES	945	65.4	1,082	75.3
WILKINSON	869	62.2	1,037	69.7
WORTH	1,529	58.2	1,951	67.0
GA TOTAL	478,156	61.0	630,331	70.8

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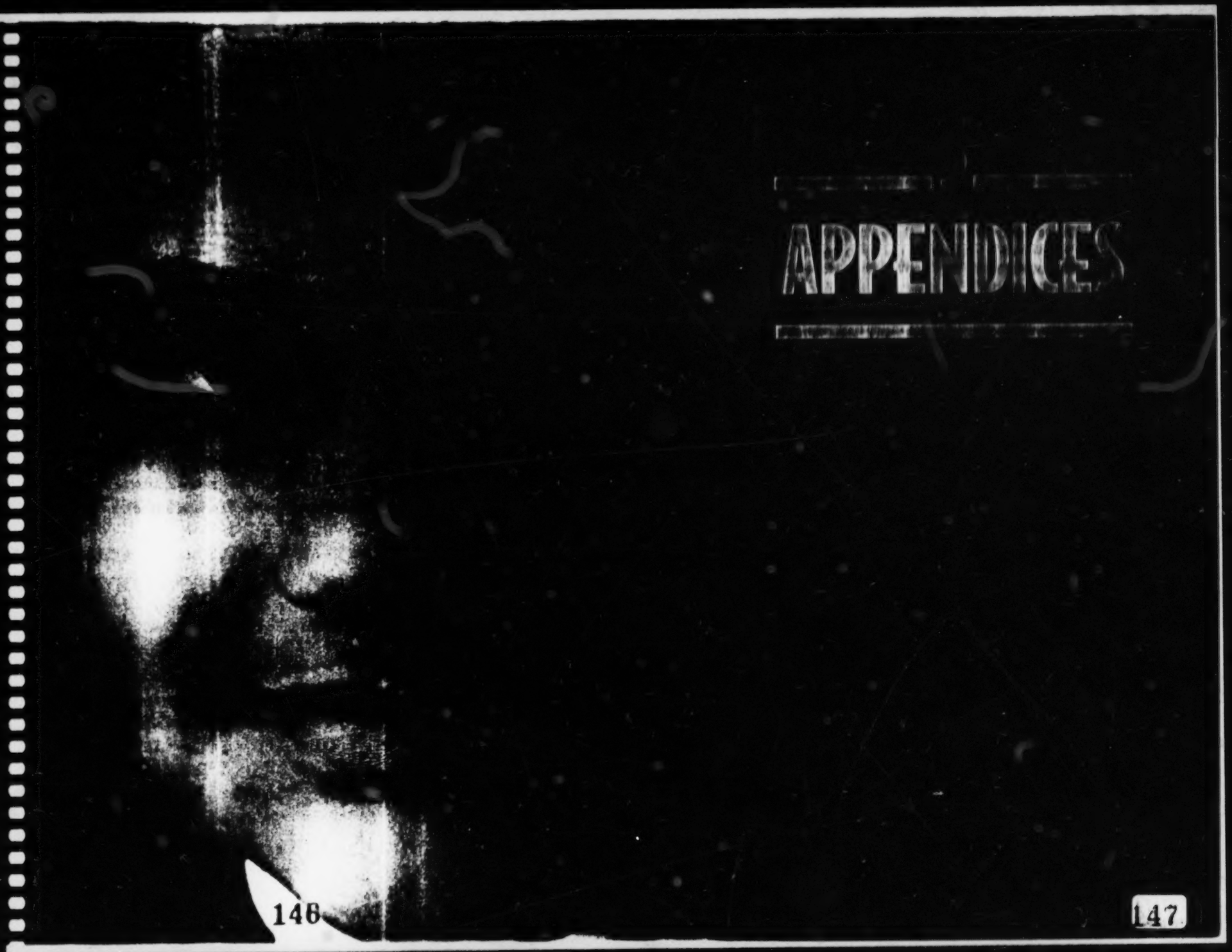
APPENDICES

GLOSSARY

AFDC - Aid to Families with Dependent Children is a means-tested program that provides assistance to low-income families. The AFDC program is funded by the state and the federal government. Federal funds come from the Family Support Administration within the United States Department of Health and Human Services. The program is administered in Georgia by the Department of Human Resources. The maximum monthly payment for a mother and two children was $280 in 1992.

Teen Birth Rate - Number of births to girls younger than age 18 per 1000 girls ages 15 to 17 in the population.

Child Death Rate - Number of deaths among children ages 1 to 14 per 100,000 children of the same ages in the population.

DYS/DCYS - The Division of Youth Services became the Department of Children and Youth Services in July, 1992. The new Department oversees the juvenile justice system in Georgia.

Family - When "family" appears in the phrase **median family income**, it is defined as a household head and one or more other persons related to him or her by birth, marriage or adoption. When "family" appears in the phrase **average family income**, it is defined as a household head, either married, single male or single female, with or without their own children under age 18.

Food Stamps - This federal program is funded by the Food and Nutrition Service of the United States Department of Agriculture. In Georgia, it is administered by the Department of Human Resources. The maximum monthly value of food stamps for a family of three in Georgia is currently $292.

GED - General Equivalency Degree; a high school graduation equivalency certification.

High School Dropout Rate - Percent of teens ages 16 to 19 not high school graduates and not in school.

Income - The amount of pretax money gained during the last full calendar year, including, but not limited to wages and salaries, self-employment, interest and dividends, social security and cash public assistance.

Infant Death Rate - Number of deaths among infants younger than age one, per 1000 live births.

Juvenile Commitment Rate - Number of youth ages 10 to 17 committed to state custody, per 1000 youth in the population.

Low Birthweight Rate - Percent of all infants born weighing less than 5 1/2 pounds.

Neonatal Period - The first 27 days of life.

PEACH - The Positive Employment and Community Help Program, administered by the Georgia Department of Human Resources, provides vocational assessment, basic skills training, support services (child care transportation and medical coverage), education and job training to welfare recipients.

Recommitment - When youth who are currently or have been committed to the state are caught breaking the law again, they are "recommitted".

Southern States - As identified by the Southern Regional Education Board, Southern states are Alabama, Arkansas, District of Columbia, Florida, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maryland, Mississippi, North Carolina, Oklahoma, South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas, Virginia and West Virginia.

Standard of Need - The estimated amount of money needed for basic necessities for a family. The Standard of Need in Georgia is 46.4% of the federally established poverty level, meaning families earning more than this are not eligible for financial assistance from the state. In 1992, the federal poverty level for a family of three was $11,140/year.

Teen Violent Death Rate - Number of deaths by homicide, suicide or accident among teens ages 15 to 19 per 100,000 teens of the same age group in the population.

Unruly Charge - Also called a "Status Offense". An infraction that applies only to youth, like truancy or runaway.

METHODOLOGY AND SOURCES

The information in the **Georgia KIDS COUNT Factbook 1992** comes from a wide range of sources within Georgia and around the nation. The KIDS COUNT Inter-Agency Data Team comprised of representatives from state agencies and departments, public and private universities, and independent consultants was vital to the successful completion of this project.

This section identifies the sources for the primary data found in each section of the **Factbook** as well as the method used to compute findings. It also provides references for the secondary sources that informed the text introducing each indicator of child well-being.

OVERVIEW AND FINDINGS

Data in the Georgia maps in this section are adjusted for race. The calculation of race-adjusted rates was based on data for the most recent time period (1990 for the census data and 1986 - 1990 for the vital statistics data). The adjustment is for African-American/white population distribution only, and other populations were not considered. Counties were excluded from the rate calculation if the number of "events" of interest was less than ten for either race. For example, the "event" for the map of child poverty rates was "a child living in poverty", and the U.S. 1990 Census showed no African-American children in poverty in nine counties, and only nine white children in poverty in one county. The adjusted child poverty rate is the sum of the race-specific poverty rate times the fraction of Georgia children of that race.

WHO ARE GEORGIA'S CHILDREN?

Child population data (by age, race and gender) were derived from the U.S. Bureau of the Census, Summary Tape File (STF) 1A, table 12.

LOW BIRTHWEIGHT INFANTS

The total live births for 1981 through 1985 and 1986 through 1990 were calculated to provide the denominators for rate calculations. The number of births of infants weighing less than 5 1/2 pounds born to Georgia residents, for the two five-year periods, were the numerators for the rate calculations. Births (and deaths) occurring on military bases in Georgia were included in the county totals of the county in which the base is located. The rate was calculated as 100 times the number of low birthweight births divided by the number of births.

If fewer than 10 low birthweight births were recorded for a given county over the specified period, a low birthweight rate was not calculated for that county.

In order to calculate a rate of change over the decade, at least 10 low birthweight births must have occurred in a given county between 1981 and 1985 and again between 1986 and 1990. As a result, county trend information on low birthweight births is calculated on fewer than 159 counties.

In some counties there were either no births to African-American women or no births to white women. "NA"(not applicable) is entered in the table to signify this.

The average cost per child per average stay in a high-risk neonatal nursery in the 5 regional medical centers was based on the following: $30,000 for a 28 day stay at Grady Memorial Hospital in Atlanta; $8,590 for a 10 day stay at the Medical College of Georgia in Augusta; $21,908 for an 18 day stay at the Medical Center Hospital in Columbus; $13,131 for a 20 day stay at the Medical Center of Central Georgia in Macon; and $27,000 for a 10 day stay at Memorial Medical Center in Savannah.

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"Healthy People 2000: National Health Promotion and Disease Prevention Objectives", (1990). U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Public Health Service. DHHS Publication No. (PHS) 91-50212. U.S. Government Printing Office: Washington, D.C.

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Personal Communications:

Carson, D. Coordinator of Social Work, Emory Regional Perinatal Center,Grady Memorial Hospital, Atlanta;

Mills, B., Patient Accounting, Medical College of Georgia, Augusta;

Flatt, L., Medical Center Hospital, Columbus;

Dunn, E., Director of Medical Records, Medical Center of Central Georgia, Macon;

Thorne, C., Director of Financial Planning, Memorial Medical Center, Savannah.

INFANT DEATHS

Data were compiled from birth and death certificate records from 1980 through 1990, through the Georgia Department of Human Resources, Office of Vital Statistics. The total deaths for the two five-year periods for infants less than one year of age were the numerators. All deaths to infants whose state of residence was listed as Georgia - even if the death occurred outside Georgia - were included in the count. However, deaths in Georgia to non-Georgia residents were not included. The rate was calculated as 1,000 times the number of infant deaths divided by the number of live births.

If fewer than 5 infant deaths were recorded for a given county over the specified period, an infant death rate was not calculated for that county.

In order to calculate a rate of change over the decade, at least 5 infant deaths must have occurred in a given county between 1981 and 1985 and again between 1986 and 1990. As a result, county trend information on infant deaths is calculated on fewer than 159 counties.

In some counties there were either no births to African-American women or no births to white women. "NA"(not applicable) is entered in the table to signify this.

The number of high risk infants served in the four regional medical centers is derived from the following 1991 discharges from neonatal intensive care nurseries: 415 from the Medical College of Georgia in Augusta; 429 from the Medical Center Hospital in Columbus; 499 from the Medical Center of Central Georgia in Macon; and 634 from Memorial Medical Center in Savannah.

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Carson, D., Coordinator of Social Work, Emory Regional Perinatal Center, Grady Memorial Hospital, Atlanta;

Mills, B., Patient Accounting, Medical College of Georgia, Augusta;

Flatt, L., Medical Center Hospital, Columbus;

Dunn, E., Director of Medical Records, Medical Center of Central Georgia, Macon;

Thorne, C., Director of Financial Planning, Memorial Medical Center, Savannah

METHODOLOGY AND SOURCES

CHILD DEATHS

Data were compiled from death certificate records from 1980 through 1990, through the Georgia Department of Human Resources Office of Vital Statistics. Deaths due to all causes to children ages one through fourteen who were Georgia residents were used for the rate numerator. The denominators were estimated from a linear extrapolation of the 1980 and 1990 census population values. For example, the 1981 child population is calculated as the 1980 population plus one-tenth of the change in population from 1980 to 1990. The number of child-years for a five year period is the sum of the child populations for the five years. The rate was calculated as 100,000 times the number of child deaths divided by the number of child-years.

If fewer than 5 child deaths were recorded for a given county over the specified period, a child death rate was not calculated for that county.

In order to calculate a rate of change over the decade, at least 5 child deaths must have occurred in a given county between 1981 and 1985 and again between 1986 and 1990. As a result, county trend information on child deaths is calculated on fewer than 159 counties.

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TEEN VIOLENT DEATHS

Data were compiled from death certificate records from 1980 through 1990, through the Georgia Department of Human Resources Office of Vital Statistics. The methodology for calculation of the teen violent death rate was the same as that used for child death rate. The violent deaths to persons ages 15 to 19 were identified from the International Classification of Diseases (ICD 9) "short codes" and include all deaths with codes from 50 to 62, inclusive. This does include among "violent" deaths deaths due to medical complications (code 55) and adverse drug reaction (code 59).

If fewer than 5 teen violent deaths were recorded for a given county over the specified period, a teen violent death rate was not calculated for that county.

In order to calculate a rate of change over the decade, at least 5 teen violent deaths must have occurred in a given county between 1981 and 1985 and again between 1986 and 1990. As a result, county trend information on teen violent deaths is calculated on fewer than 159 counties.

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Personal Communication:

Cone, M., Director of Adolescent and Women's Services, Substance Abuse Services Section, Georgia Department of Human Resources, Atlanta, GA. October, 1992.

ABUSED AND NEGLECTED CHILDREN

The data on Child abuse and neglect are from a 30-month study commissioned by the Georgia Department of Human Resources, Department of Family and Children's Services and Division of Public Health, conducted in conjunction with the Centers for Disease Control, Division of Injury Prevention. Data are based on confirmed cases in Georgia for the period January, 1987 through June, 1989.

Cases of child abuse and neglect are reported to the Child Protective Services (CPS) department of the Division of Family and Children's Services. Reports of suspected child abuse and neglect are investigated by CPS workers to determine the veracity of the report. The rates are confirmed cases per 1,000 child - years, and the rates are race, gender and age adjusted.

Of several reporting systems maintained by CPS, the child abuse registry of all confirmed cases was chosen because it used consistent definitions for the time period of the study. However, the study cautions against further projections of child abuse and neglect reports based on the findings due to "factors associated with CPS's data systems and case definitions." CPS is in the process of revising its data collection system.

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JUVENILES COMMITTED TO STATE CUSTODY

The Department of Children and Youth Services provided data on the number of youth ages 10 through 17 who were placed by court order in state custody. The custody rate for a given year is 1000 times the number of placed youth divided by the total number of youth ages 10 through 17.

If fewer than 5 juvenile commitments were recorded for a given county over the specified period, a juvenile commitment rate was not calculated for that county.

In order to calculate a rate of change over the decade, at least 5 juvenile commitments must have occurred in a given county in 1982 and again in 1991. As a result, county trend information on juvenile commitments is calculated on fewer than 159 counties.

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BIRTHS TO TEENS

The sum over five years of live births to all women whose age at delivery was less than 18 is the numerator for the teen birth rate calculation. (Age at delivery is calculated from birth certificate data - the difference between mother's date of birth and the infant's birth date.) The denominator is the sum of the 15 to 17 year old female population for the five year period.

If fewer than 10 births to teens were recorded for a given county over the specified period, a rate of births to teens was not calculated for that county.

In order to calculate a rate of change over and again between 1986 and 1990. As a result, county trend information on births to teens is calculated on fewer than 159 counties.

In some counties there were either no births to female African-American teens or to female white teens. "NA"(not applicable) is entered in the table to signify this.

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HIGH SCHOOL DROPOUTS

Data on the education status of youth ages 16 through 19 is compiled from information from the U.S. Bureau of the Census. The dropout rate was estimated from the data in tables P47 (STF 3A, 1980) and PB49 (STF 4B, 1980) and table P61 (STF 3A, 1990). The rate was calculated by dividing the number of youth who were not high school graduates and were not enrolled in school by the sum of all youth.

Data on the education level of adults over the age of 25 were obtained from the U.S. Bureau of the Census, tables 48 (STF 3A, 1980) and P58 (STF 3A, 1990). The percent of adults with less than a high school education and the percent with a college (four year) degree were calculated using the total number of adults over 25 as the denominator. The definition of education levels varied between censuses, however both numerator groups could be uniquely defined.

In some counties there were either no African-American teens ages 16 to 19, or no white teens in this age group. "NA"(not applicable) is entered in the table to signify this.

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CHILDREN IN POVERTY

The count of children (less than 18 years of age) living in poverty was obtained from the U.S. Bureau of the Census tables PB117 (STF 4B, 1980) and P119 (STF 3A, 1990). The percent of children in poverty is 100 times the number living in poverty divided by the total number of children. Average rents were calculated from the Federal Register 57-45468 on fair market rents for a two bedroom apartment.

In some counties there were no African-American children reported in the 1990 Census enumeration. "NA" (not applicable) is entered in the table to signify this.

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FAMILY SETTINGS

The data on family structures in which children live were obtained from the U.S. Bureau of the Census, table P21 (STF 1, 1990). These tables provide information on the number of children living with both parents, with one parent (male), with one parent (female), with other relatives, and in other situations. The percent of children living in single parent families was calculated as 100 times the sum of single parent - male and female - children divided by the total number of children.

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FAMILY INCOME

The median family income was obtained from the U.S. Bureau of the Census, tables 74 (STF 3A, 1980) and P107A (STF 3A, 1990). Median family incomes in this section are expressed in 1989 dollars. To determine the adjusted figure, the Consumer Price Index for December, 1989 (126.1) was divided by the Consumer Price Index for December, 1979 (76.7) for an adjustment rate of 1.64. All 1979 dollars were multiplied by 1.64.

The mean income for families with children was derived from the U.S. Bureau of the Census, tables P19 and P109, STF 3A, 1990. Aggregate family income was the numerator for the calculation of the mean (average) income, and the number of families with "own children under age 18" was the denominator.

Income gaps are based on rankings of families (including those without children) into income fifths. All families in the state are ranked according to income level, and then divided into five groups ("fifths") of equal size. Changes in each group's average income over time is then measured.

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MATERNAL EMPLOYMENT

The data on labor force status of mothers with children under 18 were obtained from the U.S. Bureau of the Census, tables 57 (STF 3A, 1980) and P73 (STF 3A, 1990). The 1980 data only listed mothers as in or out of the labor force, while the 1990 data included a category of unemployed. The calculation of percent of women in the labor force included (for 1990) unemployed women with employed as the numerator and used all women with children under 18 as the denominator.

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GEORGIANS FOR CHILDREN, founded in 1989, is an independent, statewide, non-profit advocacy organization. Georgians for Children serves as a credible voice for the state's children by researching their status and publishing comprehensive approaches to their well-being. Georgians for Children affects public and private policies to improve the quality of life for all children, our state's most important resource.

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